FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORT ISSUED ON JOURNALISTS' WORKING CONDITIONS

AU240801 Paris AFP in English 0426 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna, July 24 (AFP) -- Working conditions for foreign correspondents in Poland and Czechoslovakia have improved since the 1975 Helsinki accords, but worsened in Romania, a report published here Thursday said.

The report was conducted by the Vienna-based International Helsinki Federation (IHF) and is based on interviews with foreign reporters and officials accredited to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania.

Despite improvements in some countries, most reporters surveyed said that they believed their house, office and telephone were bugged, the report said.

The four Eastern Bloc states "sometimes abuse their prerogatives whether to admit a journalist" into the country, the report said. They also restrain or bar access to officials for journalists who are critical of the government.

Bulgaria and Poland grant multiple entry visas to foreign correspondents accredited there.

But Romania barred 10 Western reporters carrying valid visas from covering Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit there last May, the report said. AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Vienna bureau chief Didier Fauqueux has been barred from Romania for five years because his coverage was considered unfavorable by Bucharest.

The IHF report is to be submitted to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) which is currently being held in Vienna.

Foreign journalists can travel freely in Czechoslovakia and Poland but trips to the predominantly Turkish region of Bulgaria are strictly controlled. In Romania, journalists must tell the authorities their itineraries in advance.

In general, foreign correspondents' access to government sources have generally improved since the Helsinki agreement was signed.

The agreement lay down areas of cooperation in disarmament and trade, as well as human rights. It was signed by the CSCE, which comprises all European states except Albania, plus the United States and Canada.

The report also said that foreign journalists are always questioned by police after meeting with well-known dissidents in all four countries. But, it added, contacts with dissidents of the Charter 77 groups and the VONS (Committee for the Defense of People Unjustly Prosecuted) in Czechoslovakia have grown easier over the past years.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY ADDRESSES GENEVA SESSION

LD232109 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Geneva, July 23 (MTI) -- Ambassador David Meiszter, permanent Hungarian representative to the Geneva disarmament conference, addressed the plenary session on July 23, 1987. Analyzing the harmful effects of the doctrine of nuclear deterrence on the international situation and international security, he noted that nuclear deterrence condemns the disarmament efforts to failure, and further incites the arms race. The newer and more effective weapons developed to buttress the doctrine of deterrence increasingly undermine the security of nations, including those nations which possess such weapons. He defined the road leading out from this in the elaboration of practical measures which, on the one hand, promote the elimination of the causes that elicit mistrust between the states, and on the other hand, reduce the accumulated stock of weapons parallel with it. Beginning such a process with the participation of all interested parties is the only road leading to the establishment of a genuine international security system. He attached great importance to all partial results that have effects to this end. The ambassador considered it particularly important to prevent the development of the arms race in outer space. He proposed that the working committee of the disarmament conference dealing with the issue should devote greater attention to working out such concrete international legal measures which guarantee the undisturbed operation of satellites orbiting around the earth.

SFRY DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD231717 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1553 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Geneva, July 23 (TANJUG) -- "Yugoslavia gives full support to negotiations within the conference on disarmament," said Ambassador Marko Kosin, head of the Yugoslav delegation, in his speech at the session of the Geneva conference on disarmament today.

Any denial of the conference's right to negotiate on stopping the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament is in opposition with the conclusions of the United Nations' General Assembly, as well as with international agreements in that field, Kosin added.

He said that Yugoslavia also supported bilateral negotiations, but held that they could by no means exclude multilateral talks, for which also the Nonaligned Movement is continually and unequivocally calling.

Kosin warned that lack of progress in this field would bring into question the existing regime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as increase the already great danger of an accidentally provoked nuclear conflict.

The disarmament conference is attended by representatives of 40 countries, including the five nuclear powers. Yugoslavia is a member of the conference, while the general secretary is Miljan Komatina.

The present session, which started on July 9 and should last until the end of August, is discussing drafting a convention on banning chemical weapons, preventing the spread of the nuclear arms race and all-round disarmament program. During the first part of this year's session, which took part here from February 3 through April 30, intensive work was carried out on a convention on banning chemical weapons.

CSSR, GDR, FRG DELEGATES DISCUSS CW AT GENEVA

LD231907 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Geneva July 23 (CTK) -- Another meeting between delegations of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany on a ban on chemical weapons took place here today.

The heads of the delegations of the two socialist countries emphasized the significance of creating a zone without chemical weapons on the territories of these three states which would help promote an overall ban on chemical weapons being dealt with by the disarmament conference in Geneva.

The participants discussed also some questions connected with the talks on the complete ban on these weapons of mass annihilation, and agreed that meetings of this type will continue.

ALIA GREETS NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU191421 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Tirana, July 19 (ATA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra:

"It is a special pleasure for me that, on occasion of your National Day, the day of the triumph of the Sandinista people's revolution I send you and through you the friendly people of Nicaragua cordial greetings. I wish your people well-being and progress, success in their struggle for the defense of the homeland from the plots and intrigues of imperialism and reaction.

I express the conviction that the friendly relations existing between Albania and Nicaragua will continue to develop in the future too.

ALIA GREETS EGYPT'S MUBARAK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU231227 Tirana ATA in English 0941 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Tirana, July 23 (ATA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak:

"The celebration of the National Day of the Arab Republic of Egypt gives me the pleasure that in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you sincere greetings and the fraternal Egyptian people cordial wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

Profiting from the occasion, I express the conviction that the traditional friendly relations between our two peoples and countries will develop ceaselessly in the common benefit."

GORBACHEV MERDEKA INTERVIEW CONTAINS 'MANY NEW IDEAS'

AU231450 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 23 Jul 87

["All Nations Are Equal As Far As Peace Is Concerned" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA Commentator Svetoslav Terziev) -- Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's interview for the Indonesian paper MERDEKA includes many new ideas on overcoming the contradictions in Asia and the Pacific. Mr Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok last year and the subsequent Soviet-Indian declaration on the principles of a world free of nuclear weapons and violence were (according to the Soviet leader) an expression of a new political and philosophic approach to the problems of Asia and the Pacific. The proposals in the latest interview of the Soviet leader may be assessed as a compehensive program of action based on this approach.

The understanding, expressed in Vladivostok, on the mutual dependence of the problems of security in the world has now been developed further with the new Soviet proposal for the elimination of the intermediate-range and shorter-range nuclear missles on the basis of the principles of the "global double-zero option." This backs Mr Gorbachev's statement made a year ago that the Soviet Union would never tolerate any attempts to improve the security of certain states at the expense of the security of other states. The latest proposals foil the noisy speculations that the earlier Soviet initiatives on strengthening European security would backfire against the interests of the Asian states. Now there is chance for a whole class of nuclear weapons to be eliminated in Asia.

The Soviet leader's interview for MERDEKA includes other important proposals which take into account the demands of the Asian and Pacific countries. Their desire to rid themselves of the threat of nuclear arms is reflected in the Soviet support for the Rarotonga treaty which proclaimed the Southern Pacific a nuclear-free zone. This treaty has met with the opposition of the United States, France and Great Britain. These three countries are also opposed to the desire of the members of the association of South-East Asian nations to turn South-East Asia into a zone free of nuclear weapons. In contrast with their obstructionist approach, Mr Gorbachev has stated in his latest interview that the Soviet Union is even ready to undertake the obligation not to increase the number of its airplanes capable of carrying nuclear weapons in its Asiatic territories. This statement does away with all deliberately kindled suspicions towards the Soviet policy in this respect.

The other proposals in Mr Gorbachev's interview also require a constructive response. Each of them concerns important problems of the relations in Asia and the Pacific and shows that for the Soviet Union all nations are equal as far as security is concerned and that smaller and bigger nations should enjoy equal security.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MOVEMENT REPRESENTATIVES MEET

AU200503 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] On 15 July a meeting was held in House of Soviet Science and Culture in Sofia, devoted to the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum on the restructuring now underway in the Soviet Union in all spheres of sociopolitical and economic life. At the function Leonid Grekov, the Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, met activists of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement and representatives of labor collectives. [paragraph continues]

In his speech Leonid Grekov stressed that the policy aimed at qualitatively new socialist achievements and accelerated socioeconomic development is receiving active support from the Soviet people. Dwelling on the forthcoming notable 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Leonid Grekov pointed out that Great October and the contemporary restructuring are inseparably linked. Guided by Lenin's teaching and creatively developing it, the Soviet people are continuing the cause of the revolution.

LEADERS MESSAGE TO POLAND ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU230737 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jul 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and PPR State Council chairman, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send you, the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Polish people most cordial greetings on your national holiday -- the Day of Poland's Rebirth.

The 43 years, which have passed since the promulgation of the July Manifest on National Rebirth, have confirmed the correctness of the historical selection made by the Polish Communists and patriots. The establishment of the socialist system in Poland created conditions of its consolidation as an independent and sovereign state. As a result of the Polish people's selfless work, under the PZPR leadership, and in close cooperation with the socialist countries Poland became a developed modern state with a solid economic, scientific, and cultural potential.

Consistently implementing the course of socialist renewal, outlined by the 10th PZPR Congress, the Polish people achieved serious successes in all areas of life, thus making their contribution to strengthening and expanding socialist economic integration.

The authority of the PPR principled and peace-loving foreign policy is deserved. Together with the other Warsaw Pact member states it actively cooperates in the struggle for disarmament and preventing the nuclear catastrophe, eliminating war and violence from international relations, and strengthening peace, security, and cooperation among nations.

We note with satisfaction that friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries constantly expand on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that comprehensive Bulgarian-Polish relations will continue to enrich themselves with new forms and will dynamically develop in the interest of the two peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

Dear Comrades, please accept our warmest wishes for new successes in constructing your homeland and for the prosperity of the fraternal Polish people.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON UNEARNED, ILLEGAL INCOME

AU230931 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jul 87 p 8

[BTA report: "Uncompromising Struggle Against Violations"]

[Text] A national conference took place in Sofia on 21 July. It dealt with the unearned and illegal income of some citizens.

The 1986 activities of the okrug commissions on combating unearned and illegal income and confiscation of such income by the state were discussed by responsible associates of the court and the Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Committee on State and People's Control, and other organs and organizations.

The well-founded report of Petko Petkov, main secretary of the Committee on State and People's Control, and the statements of the participants noted with concern that the work of the okrug commissions on applying Article 3 of the Law on Citizens' Property does not correspond to requirements. There still are many cases in which the commissions prefer to wait for tip-offs and do not take systematic and organized steps to unmask violators. A total of 1,798 cases of confiscation of unearned and illegal income were recorded in 1986. However, as a result of the weak activity on the part of most okrug commissions, this number does not include all the cases of unearned and illegal income. Thus in Kurdzhali, for example, only one such case was reported in 1986, in Pernik -- 7, and in Smolyan -- also 7.

Some 276 tip-offs were received by the councils throughout the country in 1986. The fact that most of the citizens' tip-offs were anonymous indicates that we have not yet succeeded in creating an atmosphere of openly discussing the negative phenomena in our life in a principled manner. The commissions must develop openness in the struggle against unearned and illegal income and create social guarantees of unmasking every violation.

There still are very few commissions that initiate proceedings against persons who own property not corresponding to their legal income, have savings accounts in the State Saving Bank that far exceed their real possibilities, and spend much more than their legal income.

In the final account the effect of the okrug commissions' activities is reflected in the low number of suits initiated by the okrug prosecutors' offices and the decisions on these suits by the appropriate courts. The results in this area are not encouraging. The reason is the low level of the work related to collecting evidence on the illegal ways of obtaining unearned income. In some cases this was a result of subjectivity. The majority of the suits were related to services, agriculture, illegal contracts, and the sale of property.

The conference adopted specific measures on overcoming the essential shortcomings that have been noted in the work of the okrug commission in combating unearned and illegal income. The efforts will be directed toward creating an atmosphere that would make it impossible to violate the laws and obtain unearned and illegal income.

MLADENOV FOREIGN POLICY REPORT TO ASSEMBLY 8 JULY

AU140631 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jul 87 pp 3, 4

["Report on The International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" delivered by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, at the fifth session of the Ninth National Assembly on 8 July]

[Text] Comrades People's Representatives,

Only 14 months passed since the 13th BCP Congress. This is a short period, but one which was full of complex, contradictory, and rapidly changing events. This phenomenon is characteristic of crucial moments in human history. The issue of mankind's destiny, the role of socialism, and its responsibility is posed today in a new way.

In the past Lenin correctly predicted that with the development of the revolutionary process "things will move faster and in a more complicated way, the pace of development will become more rapid, and the turning points -- more complicated."

Now we are in the middle of precisely such a turning point. We face new principled tasks both in our internal development and in the international arena.

On the one hand the sharp and fateful issue of preventing a global nuclear disaster is a basic reality of our time. Socialism is a new society, one that needs peace and time to carry out its tasks successfully. Springing from the collective responsibility of all states for the future of mankind and from its supreme duty to save our people from the flames of war the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] will, as before, work tirelessly to protect peace, for disarmament and detente, and to improve the world situation.

This is the main, central direction in which our socialist foreign policy and diplomacy works, with a total mobilization of forces.

On the other hand, a great work of revolutionary significance is now taking place in the socialist countries. It aims to achieve a qualitative new step forward in the socialist development, requiring innovative approaches and decisions, and even closer cooperatiion between our parties and countries. The interests of peace and socialism, which are organically connected, predetermine the vital necessity of cohesion and unity of the socialist community. This is the basic direction of the foreign policy of the party and the state.

The Balkans occupy a special place in our national interests. The main goal of the PRB in its geographic region is to strengthen security and confidence, and good-neighborly cooperation. The successful solution of this task would undoubtedly have a favorable impact in a unstable and at the same time mutually interrelated world, in which every local conflict conceals the embryo of a dangerous international crisis.

The active participation of dozens of developing countries in international life is one of the essential characteristics of the modern world. They comprise the great majority of countries with which the PRB maintains diplomatic and economic relations. We steadily expand and strengthen relations with these countries, and cooperate with them in the struggle to solve the numerous and ever more complicated global issues.

The principle of peaceful coexistence is a leading principle of the foreign policy of the PRB. It will continue to be the solid foundation of relations with the developed capitalist countries. The issue of solving the great dilemma of our time depends on whether the socialist countries have civilized relations with the capitalist countries, based on mutual respect for each other's interests, or whether they allow themselves to be drawn into an escalation of the confrontation.

The restructuring that is taking place in our country also encompasses its foreign policy. The realities of the modern world, which prompted the new political thinking, also require new foreign policy actions, and a search for bold and unconventional solutions for urgent international issues. We could not fulfill the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress in the foreign policy area, if we do not approach international issues in a new way.

Those are the orders placed by the general line of our party to our state's foreign policy. What is the specific situation in each of these directions?

The foreign policy initiatives and proposals of the socialist countries, in whose development Bulgaria actively participated from the very beginning and made its creative contribution, have attracted the attention of the world's public. They are at the center of world political affairs; a political struggle is taking place around them. The results are already evident. It is true that there has not yet been a breakthrough in the area of disarmament and the arms race is continuing. However, according to the joint evaluation of our friends and allies, we have succeeded in stopping the escalation of tension in East-West relations and restoring the dialogue with the aim of creating a more favorable atmosphere for solving the key issues of security and disarmament.

Implementing measures on disarmament is an urgent task of the present and not some future time. The socialist countries have a complex and realistic program in this area.

The issue of eliminating medium-range missiles now has priority. This issue has turned out to be the one which could most easily be solved on the basis of the USSR-U.S. Reykjavik agreements.

The proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe evoked confusion and contradictory reactions in the NATO member states at first. Our contacts have shown that on the one hand the hopes of achieving a "warming up" of the political climate are strengthening in Western Europe, and that the influence of the antiwar movement is increasing. On the other hand, however, ever more openly concerns are being expressed that the elimination of the missiles would undermine the doctrine of "nuclear containment" and thus weaken the United States' relations with its allies. This also explains the attempts of the governments of the leading West European countries to create new difficulties and raise new preconditions and tricks, incompatible with the principle of equal security.

Despite all this we do not lose hope that the long-awaited breakthrough will finally take place and Europe will be relieved of an entire class of nuclear missile systems. Thus conditions for reaching further agreements on reducing other kinds of nuclear weapons could be reached.

Now, on the issue of strategic and space weapons. At the Geneva talks the USSR proposes that the two sides agree on key premises on a radical reduction (by half) of the strategic striking weapons with the treaty on the intermediate-range missiles. The USSR has repeatedly stated its readiness to work also for the conclusion of a final treaty, if the other side is ready for this. [paragraph continues]

However, in both cases there is an obligatory precondition, namely, to preserve and strengthen the existing treaty on antimissile defense, which represents a serious obstacle on the road of the plans to develop new kinds of space-based weapons, and more specifically, on the road of implementing the so-called SDI. The fraternal socialist countries, including Bulgaria, expressed their support for this principled position.

Space must remain free of weapons, and continue to be an area of exclusively peaceful cooperation. This is the aim of the efforts of the socialist and nonaligned countries within the framework of the Geneva conference, as well as their efforts to begin disarmament and conclude a comprehensive agreement on banning striking and space weapons. Banning antisatellite systems must be the first step in this direction. Our country is making an active contribution to these efforts.

On the issue of nuclear tests. The USSR unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests became a material symbol of the new thinking and the new philosophy of peace. The noble task of this action was to demonstrate good will and facilitate the efforts to stop the dangerous race in the nuclear area. Recently the socialist countries, with the active participation of Bulgaria, presented at the disarmament conference new well-founded proposals on the content of the future treaty on a comprehensive and total ban on nuclear tests, which to a large extent take into consideration the positions of the Western states. However, we still have not received any reply to this proposal.

On the issue of chemical weapons. Last year to a certain extent we marked a breakthrough in the continuing talks on this issue. This was the result of the USSR's innovative proposals, especially on the issue of verification. At the moment the forecast in this area seems favorable. However, we still have a lot of work in front of us. Goodwill on the part of all countries is needed. The security interests of all states demand that we eliminate this weapon of mass destruction and prevent the production and deployment of a new generation of binary weapons.

The issue of reducing forces and conventional weapons in Europe is acquiring increasing importance. The adherents of "nuclear containment" put forward the proposition that it is impossible to significantly reduce nuclear weapons without solving the issue of reducing conventional weapons. This "argument" was seriously undermined by the proposal of the Warsaw Pact member states to commence a mutual and substantial reduction of forces and conventional weapons in Europe in stages.

The socialist countries' proposal to negotiate on these issues was accepted by the NATO member states. At present in Vienna preliminary unofficial consultations are taking place between representatives of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on working out a mandate on future talks on reducing forces and conventional weapons in Europe. The PRB and the other fraternal socialist countries demand that this issue remain within the framework of the all-European process, and that the neutral and nonaligned countries take a part in the discussion of the issue of conventional weapons.

In order to give an impetus to the proposal our countries initiated a meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the 35 states which participate in the all-European process, which will adopt a decision on beginning extensive talks on radically reducing forces, conventional weapons, and tactical nuclear devices in Europe, while military expenditures are appropriately reduced.

The active position of the socialist countries on the issues of verification and control is an example of their bold and innovative approach. [paragraph continues]

For a long time this issue was successfully used against us for blocking negotiations on disarmament. When we came out with an active and dynamic position, the West sensed a danger for itself. It became obvious that it had simply bluffed and that it was not ready to accept its own proposals, heralded for such a long time and so noisily by its propaganda. The result -- another instrument of obstruction and attacks against the countries of the socialist community was eliminated.

The PRB attached great importance to measures of a regional nature, which would facilitate the strengthening of security and confidence in Europe and the world. They represent an important contribution of the medium-sized and small countries to solving our time's cardinal problems. Our country already has significant experience and has gained recognized credit in working out such measures.

The PRB is making dynamic efforts to implementing the proposals to create a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans. It also supports the initiative of the GDR and the CSSR to create a nuclear-free corridor along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, as well as the Polish plan to reduce arms and increase confidence in central Europe.

The document adopted by the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which vividly and convincingly reflects the historical mission of socialism -- to remove war from the live of mankind -- is an expression of the new thinking and new approach of the fraternal countries. I have in mind our alliance's military doctrine. It states in a simple and clear language that the arms race and confrontation are no part of our policy, that we have no territorial demands against anyone, that we do not consider any an enemy, and that we are searching not for rivals but for partners, who can soberly evaluate the realities of our time and with whom we could openly and honestly discuss and solve the existing problems. This document is an open invitation to the West to demonstrate mutual restraint in the military area.

The Vienna meeting of the countries participating in the all-European process could make an important contribution to developing detente. The course of the work of this meeting so far, shows that there exist objective preconditions for its successful completion within a reasonable period without any unnecessary protraction. At the same time, however, there are many indications that give rise to concern.

The socialist countries have introduced many proposals aimed at further developing cooperation in all areas. We attach special importance to reaching an agreement on the second stage of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Adopting the Soviet proposal to conduct a conference in Moscow on the entire range of issues of humanitarian cooperation within the broad context of human rights would give a strong impetus to the work in this direction. We are also very interested in the issues related to developing economic cooperation. Bulgaria is the author of the proposal to convene an ecological forum. This is consonant with our efforts to protect the environment, as far as our region and the Balkans are concerned.

Our country will continue to work with all forces to ensure that the meeting ends with a meaningful and balanced document, which could serve as the basis for fruitful and practical actions in the name of peace in Europe.

At the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, the socialist countries, including the PRB, proposed to create a comprehensive system of international peace and security. [paragraph continues]

This is an initiative which in a most obvious manner affects the interests of all states. The implementation of such a global model of security and cooperation reveals broad possibilities for international cooperation in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian areas, and also in problems related to protecting the environment, thus rendering superfluous previous "security" schemes which are based on military confrontation.

In the present circumstances the influence of public opinion in Europe and the world is growing. As experience shows, the official circles in the West have to take into consideration this factor of world political affairs. The peaceful initiatives and proposals of the socialist countries meet with understanding and are supported by the antiwar and antinuclear movements.

Today the efforts to protect peace produces not only public, but also interstate coalitions, which until recently were unthinkable. The noted "Delhi Six" is an example of this. Its appeals to stop the nuclear tests and the arms race, and to prevent the arms race from being transferred to space are consonant with our positions.

In the present world it is impossible to build security and maintain stability in Europe, while ignoring the "hot spots" on other continents.

The recent years did not bring the expected progress in solving the crises in these regions. Indeed, some of them became worse and more complicated. Military-strategic factors have an ever increasing effect on their development, something creates a real danger that they might become a detonator of a global conflict.

Our country's positions on each separate conflict are principled and clear. Nevertheless I would allow myself to recall the basic elements of these positions.

In the Middle East conflict -- our country supports the just, lasting, and comprehensive solution of the conflict through an international conference under the auspices of the UN, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO. This Soviet proposal is already asserting itself, and we think that this is the right moment to create in the near future a preparatory committee on convening a conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

In the conflict between Iran and Iraq -- our country supports the immediate stopping of military activities and a solution of the disputed issues by negotiations. We maintain friendly relations with both countries and think that stopping the bloodshed is in the interest of their people, as well as in the interest of peace and security in the region and the world.

In Afghanistan -- we fully support the policy of national reconciliation conducted by the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which creates conditions for establishing a lasting peace in the country and comprehensively solving the situation around Afghanistan by political means. We denounce the interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. We positively evaluate the progress that has been achieved at the indirect negotiations with Pakistan, thanks to the flexible and constructive position of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. These negotiations are conducted under the direct mediation of the UN secretary general.

In southeast Asia -- we express our solidarity with the efforts of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to achieve a lasting peace in the region and turn it into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation. [paragraph continues]

We support the course of national reconciliation, implemented by the Government of Kampuchea. This course corresponds to the vital interests of the Cambodian people to restore peace to the country.

In Korea -- we fully support the DPRK proposals to peacefully and democratically unify the country, withdraw all foreign troops from South Korea, and turn the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

In southern Africa -- we categorically condemn the aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa against the frontline states -- Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Botswana. We demand that it unconditionally stop the violation of their sovereignty and territorial integrity, eliminate the shameful system of apartheid, and give Namibia its full independence according to resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. We fully support SWAPO and the African National Congress and we support comprehensive sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, according to the UN resolutions.

In Central America and the Caribbean -- we demand a halt to the imperialist interference in the region and that the peaceful initiatives of Cuba, Nicaragua, the Contadora Group, and the Lima Group of Support be implemented.

The PRB consistently adheres to the principle of solving all conflicts and disputed issues among the states in a peaceful way, namely, through negotiations.

In general lines, this is the picture of the present many-sided, contradictory, and mutually dependent world. It produces the following conclusion: the solving of the main task -- preventing war and restructuring international relations on a democratic basis -- will require continuous, dynamic, and well planned efforts. The dynamic and purposeful activity of the Soviet Government, and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, personally, is an example in this respect. It is characterized by courage, scope, openness, and concreteness.

The review of our country's foreign policy activity would not be complete without mentioning Bulgaria's active participation in the international organizations. The UN occupies the central place among these organizations. Its main task is to maintain international peace and security. From its high rostrum our country consistently supports the cause of peace, equality, freedom, and the independence of the nations. It is the author and coauthor of many resolutions of the General Assembly which deal with crucial issues of peace, disarmament, decolonization, and human rights. As a member of the UN Security Council in the last 2 years, our country actively cooperated in peacefully solving disputed issues and preventing the conflicts and their dangerous exacerbation.

Bulgaria also takes part in specialized international organizations, where it makes its own contribution to the development of fruitful international cooperation in different fields of international life.

New thinking in the nuclear age means reassessing in a new way all the factors that help to prevent the danger of nuclear war and promote mankind's survival and strengthening of peace among the peoples. We cannot imagine a system of international security without the existence of wide, frank cooperation in the humanitarian field, concerning the political, economic, social, and personal rights of the individual. Socialism creates the necessary conditions for the widest participation of the individual citizen in the government of the country and for comprehensive development of the personality.

At present about 30 international treaties are in force within the framework of the UN; these establish generally accepted standards in the field of human rights. Bulgaria is a party to practically all pacts and conventions concerning civil and political rights, economic, social, and cultural rights, and elimination of racial discrimination, apartheid, and discrimination against women. Bulgaria strictly observes the obligations arising from these agreements, which is confirmed by the continuous development and improvement of our domestic legislation in this field.

Bulgaria is an open country. We stand for broad cooperation in the social-humanitarian field. However, we resolutely resist the attempts to make use of this sphere of cooperation for purposes that have nothing in common with cooperation, that is, for "legalized" interference in internal affairs and with other hostile intentions.

In recent times coordinated actions of states for combatting manifestations of international terrorism have acquired great importance.

Bulgaria condemns international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. It has a destabilizing effect on international relations. Together with the Warsaw Pact states, we declare our support for the working out of international agreements and for undertaking the necessary measures to foil acts of international terrorism. It stands to reason that cooperation in this field must be built up in strict accordance with the commonly accepted principles and norms of international law. We reject the attempts to make use of this subject in order to mount antisocialist campaigns, such as the "Antonov Case," to "punish" sovereign states, and to identify terrorist acts perpetrated by irresponsible adventurers with the just national liberation struggle of peoples.

Our country takes an active part in the fight against the smuggling of narcotics. The chief aim of our competent authorities is to intercept the illegal transit of narcotics through Bulgaria. In this connection, we not only observe the international conventions and national legislation, but are conducting an active policy to intensify international cooperation in this field and raise its effectiveness. This activity has won our country wide international recognition both within the framework of the UN and from individual governments.

Comrades people's deputies,

The 13th BCP Congress once again clearly and unambiguously stressed that the basic trend in Bulgaria's April foreign policy is the consistent, unswerving strengthening and further improvement of the friendship and cooperation with the states of the socialist community.

We have always been guided, and will continue to be guided, by the conviction the fate of socialism, the future of every one of the fraternal countries, and international development as a whole, will depend to a crucial extent on the nature and effectiveness of the unity of action between these countries.

What are the new elements, what characterizes this cooperation at the present stage?

The policy of fraternal cooperation, friendship, and drawing together with the Soviet Union has acquired new dimensions and a new development. The meetings and talks of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev marked out important guidelines for cooperation under the conditions of accelerated growth and restructuring. On 7 June 1985 a long-term program was signed for developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation until the year 2000. [paragraph continues]

It is envisaged that during the 1986-90 period the goods exchange between the two countries will reach R70 billion, equivalent to a 40 percent increase as compared to the preceding 5-year period. Recently Comades Georgi Atanasov and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairmen of the two countries' Councils of Ministers, agreed on a number of measures for introducing most up-to-date and promising forms of economic cooperation. During Comrade E. Shevardnadze's visit in June this year, a number of practical steps were discussed in the spirit of the joint foreign policy of the socialist countries and, in particular, in the fields of detente, disarmament, and general security.

A determining factor for the upsurge of the fraternal relations between the two countries is the unity of throught and action between the BCP and the CPSU.

Bulgaria's relations with the other countries of the socialist community -- Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, are practiced in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of the multilateral and bilateral treaties and agreements. During the last few years Comrade Todor Zhivkov has met more than once with these countries' party and state leaders. A top-level Mongolian delegation recently paid us a visit, in the course of which the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with the Mongolian People's Republic was renewed. This autumn we are looking forward to visits of party and state delegations from the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, while a Bulgarian delegation will visit the CSSR.

I do not want to dwell any further here on the international calendar of our foreign policy activity, since that would take up a lot of time. I will say only that this calendar is completely filled up, because it reflects both Bulgaria's ever increasing international commitments and the dynamics of the times in which we live.

It is more important for us to record the following, namely that the deep restructuring that has begun in the entire internal life of the states of the socialist community is accompanied by a process of democratization of their relations. It will be more correct for us to say that the democratization of international relations began as a natural outcome of the relations between the fraternal socialist counries. This applies both to bilateral relations and to multilateral relations within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Internationalism, mutual respect, an attentive attitude toward the other person's opinion, these features, today more than ever, characterize the relations between the states of the socialist community.

The agreement and coordination of international activity within the Warsaw Pact has improved, the extent of mutual briefing has increased, the range of the issues discussed has expanded. Recently two important working organs were set up -- a group for mutual current briefing and a special commission on disarmament issues. The initiatives of the PRB have also played their part in stimulating and deepening the process of democratization.

New elements in the dynamics of the internal evolution of world processes have also led to the creation of higher forms of cooperation in the economic field. CEMA's role as coordinator of this process shows an objective increase, but at the same time the need has arisen to further improve CEMA and increase its efficiency. Bulgaria has put forward specific ideas and proposals in this direction. Their implementation would turn CEMA into an organization that meets the new requirements posed by the restructuring in the economies of the socialist countries, into a center for developing and conducting a uniform scientific, technological, and economic policy by its member states.

In the Balkans, taken as a whole, positive tendencies predominate; these have arisen and been established during the last decade with Bulgaria's active participation. There are good grounds for us to assess that the spirit of Helsinki has developed lasting roots in the region where we live.

The active, constructive Balkan policy of our party and state is aimed at further developing these tendencies, at specific steps and deeds. The decisions of the 13th BCP Congress demonstrate with fresh force the possibility of a broad-scale, flexible approach both to bilateral relations and to the problems of multilateral cooperation. The efforts to fulfill these decisions increase our country's authority and elevate its position in the struggle to strengthen trust and understanding in the Balkans, and to resolve the global problems of our times.

Of course, we do not close our eyes to the fact that the processes in our region are not smooth and do not move in the same direction. It is no secret that due to the actions of certain circles, whose thinking is governed by the criteria of yesterday, the situation at times has become exacerbated, and peace has been put to the test. We are not afraid of fresh attempts in this direction.

Precisely for this reason, Bulgaria will continue in the future to keep to its unchanging course, in order to stabilize the situation. This course is based on the conviction that the problems that arise must be settled by peaceful means alone.

We note with satisfaction that the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone has gained more and more ground. The joint Bulgarian-Romanian initiative to declare our region a chemical-weapon-free zone has met with pronounced support and understanding. We have also been undertaking practical steps to implement our idea concerning the ecological protection of the Balkans and have porposed to the governments of the Balkan countries that a meeting of experts be held in Sofia by the end of this year to discuss these issues. The first reactions give us grounds for optimism.

Bulgaria's relations with almost all Balkans countries are developing fruitfully, on the basis of mutual benefit and respect and in the spirit of deepening understanding and good-neighborliness.

As we have noted, our relations with SR of Romania are continuously advancing.

Bulgarian-Yugoslavian relations are also constantly acquiring new positive dimensions. The level of party and state contacts is increasing, and cooperation is growing in all fields of mutual interest. The economic cooperation between the two countries particularly stands out. Conditions exist for promising cooperation in this field on an even broader scale.

Bulgarian-Albanian trade and economic relations are developing actively and fruitfully. Our countries are mutually striving to make even fuller use of the existing further possibilities. We consider that it would be in the interest of our two friendly countries and peoples to raise the whole of our interstate relations to a fresh, higher level.

Bulgarian-Greek relations are becoming richer. These relations have become established as a model of cooperation between two neighboring countries with different social orders. An important event for bilateral relations and, we are sure, for the climate in the Balkans, was the Bulgarian-Greek declaration signed in September 1986 in Sofia. [paragraph continues]

This document, and the contents of the fruitful Bulgarian-Greek dialogue itself, show that, where the political will exists, two countries can break away from certain stereotypes and build up their relations in conditions of increasing mutual trust and understanding.

Our principled position on Bulgarian-Turkish relations in the situation that has been created for reasons not dependent on us was clearly formulated by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in the town of Pravets on 12 September 1986. Our position stems from our unchanging constructive policy of mutual respect and noninterference in one another's internal affairs, and is also built on the existing realities. Our country is ready -- we have indeed made specific proposals -- to travel its part of the road in order to bring Bulgarian-Turkish relations out of the stagnation in which they rest at present. The real, long-term interests of the two countries and the two neighboring peoples demand that we move along the only reliable, correct path, namely the path of good-neighborliness.

Bulgarian-Cypriot relations are developing dynamically, in a traditional spirit of friendship and mutual benefit. Our standpoint regarding the Cyprus question is well known. We declare our solidarity with the just struggle of the Cypriot people and are convinced that a lasting solution to the problem can be found by peaceful means within the framework of the UN resolutions to guarantee the independence, sovereignty, unity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, while respecting the interests of the island's indigenous population. The Soviet proposals of February 1986, which the National Assembly of the PRB energetically supported, open the way toward this goal.

In its relations with the states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the PRB is guided by the existing political and economic realities in these regions, where there are many problems. Here live the poorest people in the world. Here lie almost all the hotbeds of tension. Here also are the last remnants of colonialism. Neocolonialist aspirations are directed at these regions. What is common to all these states is the striving for peaceful, independent development.

Together with her allies, the PRB has on numerous occasions expressed its concern for their problems.

At the conference of the Political Consultative Committee recently held in Berlin, the Warsaw Pact member states adopted a document concerning certain aspects of the world economic situation, including issues connected with overcoming the weak development and with establishing a new international economic order. I will not dwell in any further detail on this document, as it is well known to you. I would like only to stress that we regard the issues touched upon in the document as a component element of the all-embracing system of international security.

Our relations with the countries of these three continents are developing along an upward path on a multilateral and bilateral basis.

The PRB has great respect for the contribution of the Nonaligned Countries' Movement in the struggle to reduce international tension, to strengthen peace and security in the world, in the struggle against imperialism, reaction, colonialism, and neocolonialism, and against racism and apartheid. The decisions of the Eighth Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Countries' Movement in Harare show that it is an influential factor in the contemporary international movement that possesses its own independent, and far from exhausted, potential to the benefit of peace, common sense, and good will.

The PRB values the important role of the OAU in consolidating the unity of the African peoples in their struggle to establish their national and economic independence, for social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. We welcome the OAU's activity for turning Africa into a zone free of foreign military bases and of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The international importance of Asia, and of the Pacific and Indian Ocean basins is continuously increasing. Strengthening peace and security in this region is of exceptional importance for the whole world. This is why we are worried by the increase of military activity here, the attempts to patch together military alliances, create new military bases, increase the military potential of certain countries in contravention of the restrictions accepted by these very countries, and other actions of this kind.

On the other hand, a number of countries are increasing their efforts to reduce tension in the region. The PRB supports the Soviet proposals made at Vladivostok for strengthening security and trust in this part of the world, the initiative of the Mongolian People's Republic on creating a mechanism to exclude the use of force in the Asia and Pacific region, and the proposals of the three countries of Indochina, the DPRK, and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

We welcome the Soviet-Indian dialogue on building a world free of nuclear arms and violence as an eloquent expression of the new philosophy of peace and security.

The treaty declaring the southern part of the Pacific Ocean a nuclear-free zone and the proposals for creating such zones in the Korean peninsula and Southeast Asia are of great importance for creating an Asian-Pacific system of security.

This was a fruitful year for the development of Bulgarian-Chinese relations. The visits of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to China and of the acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council to Bulgaria brought about complete normalization of the relations between the two parties and states, and opened up new horizons for bilateral cooperation. A number of documents were signed, an exchange of views and experience took place on socialist construction in the two countries, and topical international problems were discussed. A similarity of positions on the main issues was confirmed, which opens up opportunities for broader cooperation in the international arena, despite the existence of differences regarding certain problems. In our view the development of our relations with China benefits the cause of peace, socialism, and progress in the world. At the same time, it is entirely in the spirit of our congress postulate regarding developing sound, comradely relations with all socialist states.

Our relations with India are developing on a lasting, long-term basis in a traditional spirit of friendship and cooperation. We are developing good, mutually beneficial cooperation with Japan.

Our links are particularly active with the African and Asian countries with which we have signed treaties of friendship and cooperation -- The Syrian Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Yemen Arab Republic, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Socialist Ethiopia. We have signed a Declaration of Friendship and Cooperation with the People's Republic of the Congo.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and his meetings and talks with the general secretary of the National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Algeria formed an important event in the development of our relations with the Arab world and gave a strong impetus to the expansion and deepening of bilateral cooperation.

Recently the role of the Latin American states in international relations has considerably increased. Their authoritative voice against exploitation, for a just economic order, and for peace and security has been heard at the international forums. We feel respect and sympathy for the struggle of the peoples of the region against the regimes of reactionary dictators. We note with satisfaction that our relations with such large and internationally influential countries as Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil are showing steady development in different fields.

Relations with the countries of Western Europe, the United States, and Canada form an important direction of PRB foreign policy. Bulgaria is building her links with these countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Not merely through the prism of mutual benefit, we view our relations with these countries as an important instrument for bolstering trust and security and for reducing the military confrontation and tension in Europe, our common home.

Strengthening the integrational processes in the political and especially in the economic areas is an essential element of the situation in the continent. Taking into consideration the realities of our time at present, individual contacts are being conducted between the CEMA member-states, including Bulgaria, and the EEC, as well as a multilateral dialogue between CEMA and the EEC on establishing official relations between the two organizations. We support the stimulation of trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the developed capitalist countries. We think that new and nontraditional forms must be sought in this connection. This would be beneficial for both the socialist and the Western countries.

The PRB wants to develop its relations with all West European countries in all areas -- political, economic, scientific-technical, humanitarian, and cultural alike.

Recently, Comrade Todor Zhivkov met and talked with many West European leaders, businessmen, public figures, and noted intellectuals. At the beginning of June he made an official visit to the FRG. In his talks there attention was devoted mainly to the peace-loving proposals of the socialist countries, and the prospects of detente and cooperation between East and West. That visit evoked a broad international reaction.

Beneficial contacts on other levels are also being conducted with Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, and other Western countries.

Our relations with the West European states are favorably influenced by factors such as historical traditions and the bitter experience of the European nations, which suffered the horrors of the two world wars which in their turn predetermined the Europeans' lasting interest in detente.

As far as the United States is concerned, we could say that a unfavorable period seems to be drawing toward its end. At least, this is our impression. In 1986 a certain positive movement in Bulgarian-U.S. relations could be observed. Parliamentarian visits were exchanged as well as visits by political figures. The business area was also stimulated. [paragraph continues]

We think that the establishment of stable interstate relations, free of any opportunistic forays, corresponds with the interests of Bulgaria and the United States. As far as our country is concerned, in the future we will also continue to work to develop Bulgarian-U.S. relations.

Comrade People's Representatives,

As Comrade Todor Zhivkov points out, every cause, no matter how noble or sublime, is doomed to fail if it is not based on appropriate material, social, and spiritual resources. We can successfully cope with the challenges of the modern world only if we guarantee the further and successful development of socialism in our country.

This is our revolutionary task now. The struggle to put it into effect is a direct continuation of the epochal cause of the Great October, whose 70th anniversary will be festively marked throughout the world.

This task poses new and higher requirements for the PRB's foreign policy. Never before has our country's foreign policy sensed so strongly the influence of our internal development. On the other hand, never before has our internal policy needed so much the cooperation of our foreign policy. Now our foreign policy is called upon not only to create favorable external conditions of peaceful construction, but also to participate actively and directly in implementing the tasks in the areas of our economic, social, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation.

A restructuring, a fundmental restructuring of the foreign policy front is needed. It is needed first of all by the cadres, in everything related to their manner of thinking and acting, in their methods of work, and in their approach toward the issues and the tasks. We must have excellently trained people, equally qualified for political, economic, and cultural activity. In this context it is necessary to use science even more broadly in the comprehensive diplomatic activity. I have in mind areas such as rational political forecasting and planning, which would facilitate the correct selection of a certain way of acting, a timely and adequate reaction, and the more effective use of the state's resources. I also have in mind the accelerated and practical introduction of the modern scientific organization of labor in our diplomatic and operational activity.

An additional requirement springs from the process of internal restructuring. The creation of new economic and administrative structures with broad rights to act inside and outside the country poses with even greater force than before the issue of coordinating our activities in the foreign policy and foreign economic areas, and in the international scientific-technical and cultural exchange. This strongly affects the work of our representatives abroad. Economic relations must be given due priority in their activity.

We do not underestimate the difficulties which we must overcome. However, we are confident that we can cope with them. This confidence springs first of all from the fact that, as until now so also during the forthcoming responsible and difficult period, we will act under the leadership of the BCP, its Central Committee, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally.

It is well known that restructuring in all the areas of party and state activity, including foreign policy, is closely connected with his name. With his characteristic feeling for what is new, our first party and state leader has repeatedly set an inspiring example of braod scope in his political attitude, new political thinking, and bold and innovative foreign policy actions.

Comrades; Bulgaria is a small country. However, the scope of its foreign policy is not determined by its geographical dimensions. It owes its prestige in the international arena to its consistent course in defense of peace and basic human values. The other states see in the image of the PRB dynamically developing socialist country, which for more than 30 years already has been constructing its peaceful life in a stable situation and at a rapid pace, without any crises or shocks. They can rely on Bulgaria as a reliable partner, both in the area of bilateral cooperation and in defending the legal rights and priorities of nations and states.

Under the exceptionally complex international conditions which were created at the beginning of the present decade, Bulgaria continued to conduct a peaceful foreign policy at an unrelenting pace, and at the same time to make efforts to normalize the situation, and to seek and propose solutions to improve international relations. Our country proposed many ideas and initiatives in the spirit of the new political thinking, the correctness of which was proved by life. Bulgaria made its real contribution to the powerful peace offensive of socialism, which influences the whole of international life today.

The successes and authority of our foreign policy spring from its deeply democratic character. It is under the conditions of socialism that we can speak of real international relations for the first time, and of the real participation of the masses in politics. The time of the elite with diplomatic passports who "solved" national problems secretly, behind the public's back, and behind thick curtains is over. Today the entire Bulgarian people actively participate in their country's international relations. Hundreds of thousands of Bulgarians visit other countries, and actively communicate with the external world about political, economic, scientific, cultural, and other issues. Millions of foreigners visit our country and establish and maintain fruitful contacts with our citizens and with state and public organizations. The Bulgarian citizen is excellently informed about what happens in the world, something which is a result of his natural curiosity, his high intellectual and political interests, and the dynamic development of the mass media. Our people participate most actively in a broad system of social and political institutions, in which issues of state management are discussed boldly, openly, and in a principled manner. Our entire political system -- the party, government, State Council, National Assembly, Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, Fatherland Front, Komsomol, Trade Unions, women's movement, and public organizations -- participates in forming and implementing Bulgaria's foreign policy.

Through all these channels our people express their support, criticism, and recommendations related to our foreign policy. Our foreign policy is open to the voice of the people and accepts it as a supreme instruction and guidance. All this determines its character and content as a loyal and adequate expression of our country's national interests.

Comrades; if we have to briefly describe the international situation of the PRB and its role and significance in international life, we must say that in essence we are now harvesting the fruits of a scientifically grounded, consistent, and revolutionary strategy of constructing socialism in an indestructible alliance with the fraternal socialist countries, and in an atmosphere of peace and friendship with all nations. This line was incorporated in our history as the April line. Life confirmed that it is the best guarantee of the independence and restructuring of our dear socialist homeland. It will continue to be the main guide and landmark of the PRB's foreign policy and diplomacy.

Thank you for your attention.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET POLAND ON NATIONAL DAY

AU230908 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jul 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak Representatives' Telegram on the National Day of the Polish People's Republic; Comradely Greetings and Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, and to Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the PPR's inception:

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the Government and the people of the CSSR, as well on our behalf, we are sending you, the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR State Council and the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Polish people comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of your country's national day.

Forty-three years ago, as the consequence of the historic victory of the Soviet Army over fascist Germany and the national liberation struggle of the Polish people, a new era began in your fatherland's history. Thanks to the immense efforts of the working people, fundamental changes were carried out under the PZPR's leadership and in close alliance with the Warsaw Pact states in the past decades, and a great upswing has occurred in the economic, social, and cultural spheres of the country's life.

We are sincerely glad that the traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR, the CSSR and the PPR, and between the Czechoslovak and the Polish people, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are constantly strengthening and deepening in the spirit of the treaties of alliance, whose anniversary we jointly commemorated this year. We value the PPR's contribution to the development of all-round cooperation of the states of the socialist community, and to the implementation of new, more effective forms of mutual cooperation among the CEMA countries.

We highly value the active PPR foreign policy, which contributes to the growth of Poland's authority on the international scene, and to our common effort aimed at asserting the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

From the bottom of our hearts, we wish you, dear Comrades, the PZPR, and all Polish people many further successes in the construction of socialism, and in the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

HUSAK AWARDS ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP TO GDR'S HAGER

LD232235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, presdident of the Republic, has awarded the Order of Friendship to Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the suggestion of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

The order was awarded to him on his 75th birthday for his contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED, and between the CSSR and the GDR.

CSSR-EEC TALKS ON TRADE AGREEMENT CONCLUDE

LD232144 Prague CTK in English 1928 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Brussels July 23 (CTK correspondent) -- The first round of official talks between representatives of Czechoslovakia and the European Economic Community (EEC) on an agreement on trade in industrial products ended here today.

The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Deputy Head of a Foreign Ministry Department Milan Cernohuby. Along with representatives of the EEC Commission also those of all EEC member countries took part in the discussions.

During two-day talks the two delegations discussed the possibilities of increasing mutual trade and economic cooperation. The Czechoslovak delegation emphasized above all the removal of quantitative restrictions still preventing some Czechoslovak products, especially consumer goods, from entering EEC markets.

The talks were held in a constructive atmosphere. The two sides decided to meet for the second round of talks in November. Experts of both sides will meet in the meantime to prepare a draft of the trade agreement.

BRIEFS

CONSULATE IN SFRY -- (CTK) -- A CSSR consulate is being set up in Split, SFRY; it will operate from 20 July to 30 September 1987 in Hotel Slavija, Buvinova 2, Telephone No 47053. It will be open from 0900 to 1300, and in emergencies it can be reached also at other times. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

DUKOVANY NUCLEAR PLANT -- Dukovany (ZA) -- The fourth block of the nuclear power plant in Dukovany began its 6-month test operations on 19 July, after completing a 144-hour trial program which showed that it operates reliably with a nominal output of 447.33 megawatts. This output exceeds the planned output by 15.33 megawatts. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

KAPEK ATTENDS MISKOVICE HARVEST -- First combine harvesters started their work at the state farm of the capital of Prague. Antonin Kapek, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the city party committee in Prague was present at the beginning of harvest in Miskovice. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 22 Jul 87 LD]

ABSENCE FROM WORK -- Last year work disability amounted to 4.58 percent, which is 0.25 percent more than in the preceding year and the highest disability rate since 1972. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

AXEN, FRG'S VOIGT DISCUSS RELATIONS, ARMS

LD231656 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jul (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, today received Karsten D. Voigt, member of the SPD Party Executive and of the executive of the SPD Bundestag Group at the Central Committe headquarters. Karsten D. Voigt is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the Central Committee. Their friendly discussion centered on questions relating to international politics and the responsibility of the two German states for peace, disarmament, and detente.

The partners in the talks agreed that securing peace is the most important political task, and also represents the central question in the relationship between the two German states. The chance of averting any danger of war must be used through cooperative action by both sides to secure lasting and stable peace.

Both politicians spoke in favor of the rapid conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium-range missiles of increased and of enhanced range in Europe. In this connection both partners in the talks welcomed the new proposal made by M. Gorbachev for a global double zero option for medium-range and operational and tactical missiles. Such an agreement would be the key to opening the door to world-wide nuclear disarmament. It would make possible an improvement in international relations and would have a positive impact on the continuation of the disarmament process.

Hermann Axen outlined the peace program, involving all weapon types and the questions of international security, proposed by the Berlin summit of Warsaw Pact states. The GDR places consistent work for peace at the center of its foreign policy. In view of the enormous amassing of weapons along the dividing line between NATO and Warsaw Pact, it is today necessary to eliminate nuclear arms activity from the European continent. The GDR backs every step which increases security on the European continent and in the world. For that reason, while maintaining the principles of equality and equal security, it is also striving for a gradual zero option on other means of mass destruction.

Karsten D. Voigt stressed that the SPD supports a security partnership between East and West. The SPD does not not want a double zero option to fail as a result of the Federal Government's persistence with the Pershing-1A missiles. On the contrary, the short-range weapons in Europe must also be eliminated. The political initiatives agreed between the SED and SPD for a nuclear weapon-free corridor along the border between the alliances in central Europe were a constructive starting point for this, as was the proposal for the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons. The extraordinarily positive international echo shows the great significance of these proposals, and the need for their realization through negotiations involving all interested states, particularly between the GDR, CSSR, and the FRG, as proposed by Erich Honecker and Lubomir Strougal to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The partners in the talks stressed that responsible policy by the two German states must be characterized by the commitment to make an active contribution toward averting the danger of war and securing peace.

Both politicians expressed the hope that NATO would accept the proposal contained in the Berlin Declaration for a start to be made to consultations between the two alliances on military doctrines. A discussion and comparison of the doctrines of the two military blocs, with the aim of reaching an agreement, excluding possibilities for mutual aggression, would be an important contribution to increasing security and trust. Precisely in this area the two German states, in line with their duty to peace, should develop initiatives which help to ensure that war could and must no longer be conducted from German soil and in Europe.

Gunter Rettner, candidate member of the Central Committee and departmental head at the SED Central Committee attended the meeting.

HONECKER, STOPH MESSAGE TO POLISH LEADERS

AU231538 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and Zbigniew Messner, PPR Council of Ministers chairman:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 43d anniversary of Poland's rebirth, we convey to you, the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the PPR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Polish people, cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

The creation of the PPR marked a decisive turn in the history of the Polish people. The development of socialism enabled Poland to become a modern internationally respected state, which is firmly rooted in the socialist community and is making an important contribution in the heart of Europe to the struggle for a peaceful future for our continent and the world.

In 4 decades, close and manifold links of friendship have been established between the GDR and Poland, based on the firm militant alliance of the two Marxist-Leninist parties.

We note with satisfaction that the agreements reached at the highest level are being purposefully implemented, which enables our people to accomplish the new tasks in the further development of socialist construction. We are certain that our all-round cooperation in close alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states wil be further strengthened. In this process, particular importance is attached to the struggle for a world without nuclear weapons, and for a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

On the occasion of your national day, we wish you, dear comrades, the Communists, and all working people of the fraternal Polish people from the bottom of our hearts much success in the implementation of the 10th PZPR Congress.

Please accept our best wishes for good health, creative energy, and well-being.

Erich Honecker
General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council
Willi Stoph
Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

FDJ, KOREAN YOUTH LEADERS HOLD BERLIN TALKS

LD231952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jul (ADN) -- The FDJ and the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea have expressed their full support for the latest disarmament proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev for the Asia-Pacific region. At a cordial meeting held in Berlin today, Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Kim Chin-pom, deputy chairman of the League's Central Committee, paid tribute to the new initiatives, aimed at the realization of a global zero option on medium-range missiles, as a further step designed to further the conclusion of a concrete disarmament agreement between the USSR and the United States.

Kim Chin-pom spoke about the great echo met in the international and democratic youth movement by the league's initiative of hosting the 13th World Games in Pyongyang in 1989.

Eberhard Aurich, on the occasion of the 'International month of solidarity with the people of Korea' assured DPRK youth of the FDJ's firm and unshakable solidarity and support in its struggle for a peaceful and just solution to the problems on the Korean peninsula.

Both sides described the holding of days of friendship between the youth of the GDR and the DPRK from 2-7 September 1987 in Rostock and Pyongyang as an expression of the high level of friendly relations between the FDJ and the league, and as a contribution to the active preparations for the 13th World Youth Games.

FURTHER ON 14-15 JULY VISIT BY CSSR'S CHNOUPEK

Talks With Varkonyi

AU161558 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jul 87 pp 1, 7

[Budapest dispatch signed "PRAVDA permanent editor Gejza Vilcek and CTK": "Broad Development of Mutual Relations; Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek Begins Official Visit to the Hungarian People's Republic"]

[Excerpt] Budapest -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Budapest for an official friendly visit on Tuesday [14 July] morning. At Ferihegy Airport he was welcomed by Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, at whose invitation the visit is taking place. Ondrej Durej and Bela Kovacs, ambassadors of the two countries, were also present.

Shortly after arriving, the CSSR minister of foreign affairs laid a wreath at the memorial in the Heroes' Square. Later in the morning he opened negotiations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Budapest. The two ministers briefed each other on the fulfillment of the line set by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress for the political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural spheres. They expressed appreciation of the fact that the present visit, following the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, offers an opportunity for assessing the level of our traditionally friendly relations and for exchanging views on the most important issues of international events.

Almost 2 years have passed since the last work meeting of the two ministers. Since that time the relations between our countries have expanded and further deepened. We are linked by identical goals and we proceed from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Proof of this unity lies in the efforts that are being made by the two countries to deepen the cohesion and the joint course of the countries of the socialist community in the fight for peace.

With regard to bilateral relations between our countries, it was stated that they are outstanding in all spheres, and that they are expanding in the spheres of party work, policy, economy, scientific-technical development, and culture. Cooperation between the two parliaments and trade union organizations and between the CSSR National Front and the PPF of the Hungarian People's Republic is developing and partnership contacts are expanding. A long-term trade agreement is a good foundation of our mutual relations. It was particularly stressed that about one-third of goods in our mutual exchange is produced within the framework of cooperation and specialization. The cultural, educational, and medical care contacts are developing well.

During their negotiations they also assessed several international issues. A total consensus of views on international issues became clearly manifest. It became obvious that the only alternative in relations between the states with different social systems lies in peaceful coexistence. The ministers highly appraised the program of the Comprehensive System of International Security, worked out at the 27th CPSU Congress; expressed support for the USSR's initiatives; and stated that, thanks to the peace offensive of the socialist countries, it has been possible to halt the escalation of international tension.

They highly appraised the Soviet proposals on the elimination of medium-range missiles in central Europe, the opening of negotiations on operational and tactical missiles, and on conventional armament limitation. They also discussed other issues connected with detente and dealt with the issues of implementing the conclusions adopted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. [passage omitted]

Proposes Toast in Budapest

AU170836 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jul 87 p 7

[Gejze Vilcek/CTK report: "Broad Development of Mutual Relations; B. Chnoupek's Speech"]

[Text] Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, gave a dinner in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, and his wife at the end of the first day of their visit to Hungary. In the course of the dinner the two ministers delivered speeches.

B. Chnoupek's Speech [subhead]

B. Chnoupek began by expressing thanks for the invitation to pay an official friendly visit to Hungary and stressed that the present meeting is taking place at a time in which socialism is in an extremely exposed position. Such terms as the restructuring of society, the acceleration of social and economic development, the flow of information to the public, and democratization in all spheres of life are becoming today the focal points of our thoughts and deeds.

We follow with interest the efforts made in this spirit by the Hungarian people in implementing the line of the 13th MSZMP Congress, which was then developed at the MSZMP Central Committee's July session, he went on to say. We regard our present talks as a productive contribution toward deepening the collaboration of our socialist countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, equal rights, trust, and mutual respect.

We would be one in saying that the balance of Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations is highly positive at all levels and in all spheres. This is because it is developing from the close and constantly increasing collaboration of our fraternal countries and their Central Committees, and particularly from the conclusions reached in negotiations between Comrades Husak and Kadar.

We are also pleased with the development and hopeful trends of the economic sphere, as shown by the 22-percent increase in our mutual trade turnover (compared with the preceding 5-year period). We particularly value that 24 percent of this turnover is accounted for by cooperation and specialization. At the same time we are convinced that we still have untapped reserves, for instance, in such a modern form of cooperation as direct interenterprise relations. We are also satisfied with the rising standards of our traditionally good contacts in culture, education, medical care, and elsewhere.

In assessing the key international issues we can fully convince ourselves -- and this is testified by our totally concurrent attitudes -- of the irreversible truth of the conclusions adopted at the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee; of the fact that it has been possible, as a result of the daily coordinated activity of the socialist countries and the Soviet Union's unprecedented offensive, to halt the escalation of international tension; and of the fact that our joint, energetic activity in implementing the philosophy of new thinking in the world arena has begun to bear fruit. Probably only a very few people, if anybody at all, could imagine that one could accumulate such enormous capital for the benefit of peace in merely 2 years. It is most gratifying for us that never before in history has such an intensive political dialogue developed, and having the attention of so many statesmen and politicians on all continents become concentrated in such a way around our joint proposals, from the proposal to eliminate nuclear arms to the Budapest appeal. We regard this as an incontestible triumph in our effort to promote restructuring also in the spheres of foreign policy and diplomacy. The document on the Military Doctrine of our defensive organization, the Warsaw Pact, which was adopted in Berlin, is also making its presence felt. It is becoming obvious that this timely document has been knowledgeably prepared. An increasing number of Western representatives and the public are making comparisons. For this reason, too, we should jointly intensify our work with this document. We should stress that whereas in the past military doctrines were formulated as a set of views and directives for preparing and conducting war, now, for the first time in history, we are being offered a doctrine which instructs the armed forces that their main task is not to permit war.

We regard the untangling of the problems of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles as the first step toward real and tangible disarmament. We in Czechoslovakia feel this very intensely, since the various objections to Soviet proposals and the speculations about transforming the Pershing missiles would only mean the same old threat to our territory, to the whole of our territory. We would like to believe that our Western partners, too, will realize the significance of this historic opportunity; and that they will be prepared, in the awareness of reality, to conclude a treaty on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles.

The NATO reply to our joint proposal that the Vienna follow-up meeting should accept the mandate to negotiate disarmament in Europe has finally arrived, 6 months after the proposal was made. It shows a certain rapprochement of the positions maintained by both sides in this important sphere, and we hope that this will lead to results at the Vienna meeting. We are thoroughly assessing the proposal from this position, and we will also be jointly replying to it.

We unambiguously agreed today that the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact's activities and their increasing efficiency, as well as the Pact's growing activity and high productivity, and the frankness of negotiations in all its agencies (from the Political Consultative Committee to our entire council of ministers and the newly formed, but already functioning multilateral group for mutual information) is a telling example of how one can continue to deepen cooperation among the socialist countries. Together with you and with the other socialist countries, we are doing all we can to help consolidate the regime of the all-European process. We are conducting constructive negotiations at the Vienna meeting, with the aim of starting work on drafting a well-balanced final docuoment. In this spirit we are promoting the convening of an economic forum in Prague and supporting the proposal to convene a conference on humanitarian issues in Moscow. We are also actively working in the international forums in Geneva and the United Nations, where we register a growing understanding and support for the concept of the comprehensive system of international peace and security submitted by the socialist countries.

We side with you in supporting peace-oriented and just efforts, from the well-known UN resolutions up to the recent Soviet Government declaration on the Persian Gulf, in order to prevent regional conflicts from spilling over into a critical international situation.

I would like to assure you that we will do everything to further purposefully and actively develop the fraternal relations between our allied countries, in the interests of our peoples, in the interests of peace, socialism, and progress in the world, Bohuslav Chnoupek said in his speech.

Communique on Talks

LD151637 Budapest MTI in English 1550 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 15 (MTI) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, paid a two-day official friendship visit to Hungary on the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

The communique issued on the visit states, among others, that extensive Hungarian-Czechoslovak cooperation is developing in a balanced way, successfully serves the building of socialism in both countries, and contributes to strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The regular discussions between the general secretaries of the two fraternal parties, Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak, play an outstanding role in this favourable process.

The results attained in economic cooperation provide a good basis for further development, for extending goods turnover. Further efforts are needed in the intereset of the more extensive application of the modern forms of production and technical and scientific cooperation.

At the discussions the sides reviewed the state of relations in the fields of culture, science, education, health and mass communication, and evaluated these to be good. The enforcement of the Leninist minority policy, fostering the progressive traditions of the peoples and minorities of the two countries, and cooperation in the minority issues effectively contributed to enriching and deepening relations between the two countries.

The foreign ministers appreciated the contribution of the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states to strengthening international peace and security, to developing cooperation, and deepening the favourable world political tendencies. They took a stand to promote the initiatives of the socialist countries in the interest of estabishing a comprehensive international system of security.

They ensured their support to the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union, and its effort to attain the elimination of European medium-range and tactical-operational missiles, on the basis of the results of the Reykjavik meeting.

Peter Varkonyi and Bohuslav Chnoupek took a stand for the successful completion of the Vienna follow-up meeting. They encouraged the soonest possible opening of talks on reducing European armed forces and conventional weapons. The Hungarian side supports the proposal on establishing a chemical weapon-free zone, and a nuclear-free corridor, of which proposal Czechoslovakia is a co-author.

The foreign ministers encourage the elimination of obstacles in the way of economic and trade cooperation between the states, and take a stand for the complete enforcement of human rights. They support the Soviet proposal aimed at the organization of a Moscow conference to discuss humanitarian cooperation.

The cordial and comradely talks reflected full agreement and identity of views, and contributed to deepening friendship between the peoples of the two neighbouring socialist countries.

Bohuslav Chnoupek invited Peter Varkonyi for a visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted.

LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU230833 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic sent the following telegram of congratulations to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR's Council of State, and to Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR's Council of Ministers, on the occasion of Poland's national day:

Esteemed Comrades!

On the occasion of the 43d anniversary of Poland's rebirth, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on behalf of our people we send our sincere good wishes to you and to the friendly Polish people.

We highly appreciate the results achieved by the PPR in the activity of socialist construction and its social and economic development, as well as its activity aimed at consolidating peace and security and promoting international cooperation, an activity that increases your country's international prestige year by year.

We are pleased that the multilateral cooperation between the PPR and the Hungarian People's Republic -- in harmony with our common ideals and goals -- successfully contributes to the benefit of our countries and peoples. We will continue to endeavor to expand these fruitful relations and to deepen our friendship in the future too.

On your national day, we wish you further successes in your activity aimed at the flourishing of your country and achieving peace and social progress.

BRIEFS

BEIJING MAYOR VISITS -- Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong paid an official visit to Hungary at the invitation of Pal Ivanyi, chairman of the Budapest Municipal Council. The two mayors held talks on issues mutually affecting both towns. The Beijing mayor and the accompanying delegation was received by MSZMP politburo member Ferenc Havasi, first secretary of the Budapest party committee; Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai; and State Secretary Dr. Lajos Papp, chairman of the Councils Department of the Council of Ministers. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Jul 87 p 5 AU]

JARUZELSKI, KPRP'S HENG SAMRIN BEGIN TALKS

LD240836 Warsaw PAP in English 0005 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 23 -- A party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP), President of the Council of State Heng Samrin arrived in Poland today for an official visit of friendship at the invitation from the PUWP CC and the Council of State.

The visit constitutes another stage in the development of mutually advantageous relations and will contribute to the consolidation of close ties of friendship and mutual understanding. It will be devoted to the exchange of experiences and views, also including the ones on the political settlement of the situation around Kampuchea. The forms and methods of profitable trade and economic exchange are expected to be specified at talks.

Heng Samrin is accompanied on his visit here by KPRP CC Political Bureau member, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Chea Soth, Foreign Minister Kong Korm, Planning Minister Chea Chanto, Minister of Information, Press and Culture Chheng Phon and secretary-general of the Council of State Chan Ven.

Heng Samrin and his entourage were cordially greeted at the Warsaw Okecie Airport by Wojciech Jaruzelski and representatives of the party-state leadership.

Next Heng Samrin, accompanied by Jaruzelski, went from the airport to a residence.

Also today, the PUWP CC first secretary, the president of the Council of State received Heng Samrin at the Belvedere Palace. The eye-to-eye talks focused on the exchange of views and assessments of the situation in both countries with particular regard to the realization of the policy of the national reconciliation.

Heng Samrin and his entourage laid a wreath at the monument to the unknown soldier here and make an entry in the visitors' book laid out there.

The Polish-Kampuchean plenary talks started here today, presided over by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Heng Samrin. The meeting was also attended by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Marian Orzechowski, Jozef Koziol from the Polish side and by Chea Soth, Kong Korm, Chea Chanto, Chheng Phon, Chan Ven, Hor Namhong [not further identified] from the Kampuchean side.

The sides continued the discussion on the situation in the two countries and exchanged experiences in building national agreement. The talks also concerned the main problems of the international situation with particular stress put on the situation in Europe and South-eastern Asia. They expressed support for the political regulation of the situation in People's Kampuchea and for peace initiatives forwarded by the countries of that region.

The meeting also assessed the state and prospects for the development of bilateral relations, pointing to an important role played in this respect by the political dialogue between the two countries. They also discussed cooperation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Culture of the two countries, pointing to the significant share of Polish specialists in the renovation of Kampuchean monuments of culture.

Next, Ministers Orzechowski and Kong Korm signed a consular convention while Civil Aviation Director General Jozef Sobieraj and Planning Minister Chea Chanto signed an agreement on aviation.

Also today, the Polish-Kampuchean Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its first session, chaired by Vice-Premier Jozef Koziol and deputy chairman of Kampuchea's Council of Ministers Chea Soth. The signing of a joint protocol followed the session.

Foreign Ministers Orzechowski and Kong Korm held bilateral talks, and so did culture ministers of the two countries Aleksander Krawczuk and Chheng Phon.

First deputy president of the Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek met with Kampuchean Planning Minister Chea Chanto.

At the meeting the sides discussed the implementation of a protocol on coordination of plans for the years 1986-1990. The document envisages the intensification of mutual goods exchange, with its value to rise threefold as compared to the years 1982-1985.

They also discussed the prospects for development of economic cooperation and trade exchange in the future. This should be served by the working out of principles of cooperation between the planning commission in Poland and Kampuchea.

In the evening, Wojciech Jaruzelski gave a dinner in honour of the Kampuchean delegation headed by Heng Samrin. The two leaders delivered toasts.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SFRY'S DIZDAREVIC

Orzechowski Dinner Address

AU230945 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Jul 87 p 6

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at a dinner in honor of SFRY Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic in Warsaw on 20 July]

[Text] Addressing the Yugoslav guest, Marian Orzechowski indicated the traditions of friendship between Poland and Yugoslavia that were shaped during centuries of struggle for freedom and during the years of struggle against the fascist invader. The postwar mutually advantageous cooperation has developed in accordance with the substance of the declaration signed 30 years ago by the distinguished personalities of our countries -- Wladyslaw Gomulka and Josip Broz Tito.

Referring with recognition and positive feeling to the achievements of socialist Yugoslavia, M. Orzechowski expressed satisfaction at the state of bilateral relations. An important role in the development of these relations was played by Wojciech Jaruzelski's meetings and talks with Yugoslavia's senior officials in the years 1984-86. A fruitful exchange of experiences between the PZPR and LCY is continuing.

We think very highly of the progress in the political, economic, cultural, and scientific spheres, as well as the contacts which are conducive to bringing both societies closer together, M. Orzechowski continued. We are convinced that there are favorable conditions for expanding economic cooperation and basing it on long-term, stable foundations.

Referring to international issues, M. Orzechowski expressed satisfaction at the consensus between Poland and Yugoslavia concerning the objectives of international activity, as well as the convergence or similarity of views on the subject of basic issues of the world today. He indicated the particular significance of the proposal to eliminate U.S. and Soviet medium-range and operational-tactical nuclear weapons and prevent the arms race from spreading to space. We confirmed this at the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, he said.

Poland is sparing no efforts for the sake of peace and cooperation in Europe. The complex plan to reduce armaments and increase confidence in central Europe is our contribution to detente. We also support our friends' initiatives aimed at transforming the Balkan region into a zone of peace and good-neighborly cooperation, free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Many of these problems are the common concern of socialist countries and the states of the nonaligned movement, which is an important independent factor in international relations. M. Orzechowski referred with recognition to the creative and inspiring role played by socialist Yugoslavia in this movement.

Dizdarevic Dinner Address

AU240933 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Jul 87 p 6

[Report on address by SFRY Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic at a Warsaw state dinner given in his honor by PPR Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski on 20 July]

[Text] PAP -- Thanking his host for the cordial reception and the expressions of friendship, Raif Dizdarevic emphasized the achievements and special importance of Polish-Yugoslav relations at the present time. stability, mutual confidence and understanding, and comprehensively developed cooperation in all fields. He said: "We highly appraise political dialogue with our Polish friends, and we are equally frank in our discussions about matters on which our positions are close or converge, and about those matters on which we differ. Differences in our positions, in the paths for the construction of socialism that we have chosen, and in our countries' international positions are not an obstacle to the positive development of our relations. They can only enrich experience in the construction of socialism."

Pointing to the significant results obtained through cooperation between the parliaments and governments of both countries, between the LCY and the PZPR, between other sociopolitical organizations, and between institutions of learning, Raif Dizdarevic emphasized that economic cooperation occupied a special place; it gives our relations material stability. Modern forms of cooperation and production ties, cooperation above all, have assumed an extensive role in the general exchange. In view of the fact that unexploited opportunities exist and that our economies are complementary, we must make greater efforts and take concrete steps to surmount the problems and even the elements of stagnation that have arisen.

Raif Dizdarevic said: "In Yugoslavia we are closely following the efforts being made by the PZPR and the Polish workers class to develop their country. The creative search and the creative solutions applied by your party in the process of socialist renewal and social reform are also a contribution to the development of socialist thought and practice.

"The goal of activity in the international arena conducted by socialist, independent Yugoslavia is the preservation of peace, the strengthening of international security, and the struggle for disarmament. Yugoslavia is developing constant activity in the nonaligned movement, which is acquiring increasing importance in the process of detente and negotiation. We follow, with great hope the negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the subject of nuclear weapons in Europe, and we hope that an agreement will be reached. We have received the latest Polish initiative, the Jaruzelski plan, with due attention, and we are convinced that it is a contribution to the realization of the CSCE process and the easing of tension in Europe. We believe that the PPR's active participation in consolidating peace and democratic processes is in keeping with the role that the Polish nation has played and continues to play in the history and culture of the nations of Europe."

Expressing his firm belief that friendship and equal cooperation between our countries and peoples will continue to be strengthened, R. Dizdarevic ended his speech by conveying best wishes on the occasion of the upcoming Polish national holiday.

Dizdarevic Final Statement

AU231245 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 87 p 2

[Permanent correspondent I. Marinkovic report: "Dizdarevic's Visit to Poland Concluded: Meeting with Jaruzelski"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 21 Jul -- [Passage omitted] At the conclusion of his 2-day visit to Poland, Federal Secretary Dizdarevic in conversation with Yugoslav journalists stated that the talks in Warsaw were very substantial and offered the opportunity for a thorough exchange of views and experiences, both in the solving of internal problems and in international activities of Yugoslavia and Poland.

"It is in the mutual interest of both countries that, after a race of 40 years, the first step be made in disarmament, and not in checking armaments, which would have a great political, economic, as well as psychological effect," Dizdarevic stressed. He welcomed Jaruzelski's plan for reducing armaments in central Europe as "a specific Polish contribution to the search for the ways to reduce tension in Europe and in the world."

"All the chances exist for a further positive development of Yugoslav-Polish relations," he noted and pointed out "the mutual interest in a constant dialogue about everything in which we jointly participate and that is of equal interest to us." He remarked in this connection that the Poles extend significant support to everything that is now called restructuring or reform, and that makes "a way out of stagnation in socialist thought and practice" possible.

BORBA Reports Departure

AU231207 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 87 p 1

[Permanent correspondent N. Burzan report: "Raif Dizdarevic Concludes Visit to Poland: All Conditions for Better Cooperation"]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jul -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic concluded today his 2-day official and friendly visit to Poland with talks at the highest level with Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Premier Zbigniew Messner; and Roman Malinowski, marshal of the Sejm.

The Yugoslav foreign minister expresses pleasure with his talks with his guests, pointing out that there exist all the chances for a further positive development of relations between the two countries, and a mutual interest for a constant dialogue concerning both our relations and the matters in which we participate jointly or are of joint interest to us.

Both Yugoslavia and Poland have expressed great interest in a reduction of armaments, primarily the medium-range missiles, which would have historic importance for, and influence on, the further development of international relations.

According to Dizdarevic, the talks with the Polish statesmen have been conducted in a really friendly and cordial atmosphere, both sides having the wish to advance cooperation and to eliminate what may appear as a problem.

Speaking about the changes in Poland, Dizdarevic pointed out that the striving to solve the Polish problems in a Polish way is obvious. These changes in Poland have become part of the international situation and a factor that positively affects the atmosphere and the trends in international relations.

Special attention was paid in the talks to economic relations between the two countries. Mutual wishes were expressed that they should further develop and that the certain falling tendency, which manifested recently because of the economic difficulties of Poland and Yugoslavia, should be stopped. Stress has been put on the advancement of those lasting forms of cooperation -- industrial cooperation and specialization -- that will ensure not only a preservation of the present level but also the attainment of a new quality.

Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic left for Belgrade in the afternoon. He was seen off at the Warsaw airport by Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski and his associates. Branko Puharic, Yugoslav ambassador to Poland, and members of the staff were also there to see him off.

MALINOWSKI MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S TANCHEV

AU231830 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 23 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) headed by the BZNS Secretary Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, arrived here today at the invitation of Mr Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Supreme Executive of the United Peasants' Party and marshal of the Polish Sejm. During their meeting Mr Petur Tanchev and Mr Roman Malinowski discussed the prospects for the further broadening of the relations between their parties.

A meeting between delegations of the two parties was held in the afternoon. The participants expressed satisfaction with the development of their contacts. They noted that the Soviet proposals, announced by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, are of a historical significance in the struggle for disarmament and for ridding Europe and the world of all mass destruction weapons.

The participants in the talks paid special attention to the close interaction between the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the United Polish Peasants' Party and their joint work in uniting the agrarian, centrist parties the leftist radical and liberal parties and other democratic parties and organizations in the policy of disarmament, detente and peaceful coexistence.

JERZY URBAN'S 14 JULY PRESS CONFERENCE

AU231204 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jul 87 p 4

[Text] Another press conference was held at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 14 July, during which government press spokesman Jerzy Urban answered questions from foreign and Polish journalists.

Dietrich, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: Minister, in a statement made to RZECZPOSPOLITA yesterday, Mr Barcikowski said that it is being proposed in the FRG that Slask be plucked out from our territory under the pretext of economic aid. Could you explain what he meant by this?

Urban: He was referring to a meeting of Silesians held in Hannover in June. Some of the speeches delivered during the meeting expressed the idea that economic actions could lead to changes geared toward the recovery of Slask; no detailed description of these changes was given. Besides, similar ideas had surfaced at earlier revisionist events, and it was to these completely unrealistic ideas -- ideas that are detrimental from the point of view of mutual relations -- that Kazimierz Barcikowski was referrring in his statement.,

Dietrich: Could you add to this and tell us who expressed this view in Hannover?

Urban: Kazimierz Barcikowski's office has said that it will acquire all the necessary documentation and I will then be able to present it.

Marian Kafarski; AFP: Minister, would it now be possible for you to tell us what is happening about the registration of a Warsaw Economics Society?

Urban: State organs have decided to allow the Warsaw-based Economics Society to hold an inaugural meeting. The establishment of an Industrial Society has been proposed in Krakow. It has been decided to agree to the registration of such a society and the technical procedure for formulating a statute for the society has now begun.

Waldemar Janiec; PAP: Minister, what can you tell us about the communique released by the episcopate concerning the deliberations of the commission that is studying the question of diplomatic relations between Poland and the Vatican?

Urban: Poland and the Vatican, as well as the pope personally, take a positive stand on the question of raising mutual diplomatic relations to a higher level. At the present time work is going on that may advance the process of raising the status of relations. Today's papers report on the schedule for the church's work in this field. Also, the appropriate organs of the Polish state have started appropriate work toward this end and will continue it. During the course of this work both sides will remain in contact as dictated by the rate at which requirements increase.

J. Daniszewski; ASSOCIATED PRESS: Minister, could you explain the decision to permit the publication of a new periodical entitled RESPUBLIKA? The periodical has been established on the initiative of a group of Catholic intellectuals, and I would like to know how the decision to permit its publication was made, and whether anyone else has requested similar permission, some similar group of private individuals?

Urban: I am not very clear about the meaning of this question. Until now I have been asked about why permission to publish has been refused. The group that Marcin Krol heads descrilbed the ideas behind the publication and the aims of its program, and on the basis of this a permit was obtained from the Office of Press Control in the usual way. Two editions of the publication have already appeared. So, it is difficult to label the matter something new. It is not the only publication of this kind. I know about the establishment of a periodical called KRAJ, the patron of which is the Consensus group. The publication LAD, which has not yet appeared yet but has recently started work, has a similar status. One moment, I could name other publications but my memory fails me. I did not bring the appropriate information with me but I do have information about other publications that are being established which describe themselves as independent.

Barbara Drozda; ZYCIE WARSZAWY: Following the June session of the ILO in Geneva, I would like to ask what the current situation is with regard to Poland's membership of the organization?

Urban: Poland will participate in the ILO European regional conference, which will be held in Geneva in September, and the 71st session of the international Maritime Labor Conference, which will also be held in Geneva but somewhat later, at the end of September and the beginning of October. After these conferences, Poland will consider and decide about the question of its membership of the ILO. We are also negotiating about the question of our ILO membership dues. That is to say, to sum all this up somehow, that I am optimistic about prospects for Poland's membership of the ILO, but the Polish side will most likely reach a decision in late fall.

Jerzy Gonczarski, EXPRESS WIECZORNY: Last winter, you promised us that as soon as the thaw set in it would be possible to assess the amount of pollution in the Odra river caused by Czech black oil. You said you would inform us about the full effects of this pollution. Summer is already here and the ice melted long ago, so now are you ready to give us an answer?

Secondly, if this damage has already been assessed, has the amount of compensation we are going to demand from Czechoslovakia also been assessed? And finally, are there any positive talks on the subject of an appropriate Polish-Czechoslovak agreement dealing with pollution and compensation for damage to the environment in both countries?

Urban: An estimate of the costs and damage suffered by Poland has been prepared by experts, but the sum involved is still subject to approval by the relevant government components, after which it will be submitted to the Czechoslovak side. I cannot disclose the sum at present, first because it is an estimate made by experts which has to gain approval, and second because the Czechoslovak side will be informed of our claims through diplomatic channels, not via the press. Then the figures will be published. The matter is being settled, and one should expect a formal motion to the Czechoslovak authorities soon. At the same time talks are in progess aimed at generally solving various issues connected with environmental pollution, such as warnings, counteraction, cooperation in eliminating the effects, settlement of payments, and so on.

Editor P. Czekierska, REUTER: Could you tell us about the fate of the two Danish businessmen who were arrested in Koszalin? Is their trial to be expected soon, and of what have they been accused?

Urban: The case is still being investigated. The investigations are intensive. The investigating bodies want to finish the investigations quickly,. but they have still not been completed. On 9 July, a representative from the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office met with the Danish ambassador and offered him information and explanations. A Danish Embassy representative will be able to meet the detainees during the final stage of investigations. The legal qualification for the act of which the two Danes have been accused remains the same. They have been accused under article 124, paragraph 2 of the penal code.

Michael Kaufman, NEW YORK TIMES: Have any official steps been taken to fill in the blank spots in the recent, but not just recent, history of Polish-Soviet relations?

Urban: A commission of Polish and Soviet historians is working on this subject. It is this commission that is involved in the question of blank spots in our past, and it will consider every issue that arises.

Editor Bhutani, TIMES OF INDIA: There are many people staying in Poland at the invitation of the minister of culture and art. Their life here is very hard, one of the reasons being that the zloty allowances granted to them by Ministry of Culture and Art are totally insufficient. They do not even have enough money for food, to say nothing of the fact that they have no means of transportation at their disposal and often have to wait 45 minutes for a taxi in summer and winter in order to go anywhere and visit anyone. I think it would be far better to invite fewer people to Poland and treat them properly, so that they may leave Poland with a good impression.

Urban: I will forward this complaint to the Ministry of Culture. I regret that any guests of any state office think that their living standards are inadequate. All I can say is that our country is compelled to entertain its guests very frugally. Personally I am at times embarassed by the difference between the sumptuous conditions I enjoy as a guest abroad and the most modest conditions I have to offer to our offical guests visiting Poland. But please do not confuse terms such as modest or even inadequate conditions with bad treatment of guests.

Robert Strybel, the POLONIA Press: Any information about a mass grave found in the forest near Giba in Suwalki territory?

Urban: I know nothing about this find. I do not know what grave is involved.

Dietrich, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: Has there been any change in the government's view of the Club of Catholic Intellectuals, as a result of Mr Czyrek's meeting in the club last Saturday?

Urban: Jozef Czyrek was invited to attend a meeting organized by the Warsaw administration of the club in question. He did not propose this meeting as reported by some sections of the Western press. The meeting discussed issues of national dialogue and stressed questions that constitute our common assets. The meeting between Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, and PRON activist, and functionaries of the Club of Catholic Intellectuals was informal in character and served as a forum for discussion. No demands and decisions were made there as some Western media reported. J. Czyrek accepted the club's invitation in order to broaden and intensify dialogue with various groups. This shows that reports published by some Western media on that meeting distorted is meaning, causes, and course.

Scotland, Radio Polonia: Western radio stations continue to report a great deal about letters sent from the West to Polish authorities in connection with Dr Marek Edelman's retirement. Any comment?

Urban: Let me first explain that Dr Marek Edelman arouses interest because he was a prominent participant in the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. The Polish language radio stations in the West continue to report on Western protests about Dr Edelman's retirement. Listeners of these stations are being misinformed in two ways. First, the stations in question present this retirement as victimization and not as a natural course of events, for which many people yearn. Second, they assert that his retirement has made it impossible for Dr Edelman to continue his work as a physician, although other physicians his age are allowed to practice.

Like other retired physicians Dr Edelman is at liberty to provide medical treatment for patients according to relevant regulations. Dr Edelman was retired from a leading function in our health service according to the general policy to retire people when they reach retirement age and to offer promotion opportunities to younger people. Dr Edelman reached the statutory retirement age before his retirement. Nor is it true that he was the only physician to receive notice in his hospital. Two other physicians who reached their retirement ages received notices.

To put it mildy, Dr Edelman is not enthusiastic about the present system in Poland, and this is the reason for the campaign to present a normal retirement as political harassment. I wish to stress most strongly that his retirement is not political harassment and that Western protests are calculated to induce the health service authorities to give exceptional and privileged treatment to persons who regard themselves as oppositionists.

Bhutani, UNITED NEWS OF INDIA: Could you tell us about any concrete results of General Jaruzelski's trip to Japan? Has his visit contributed to creating a feeling of optimism about Polish-Japanese relations?

Urban: It certainly has contributed to creating optimism. This was stated by the communique and by declarations Wojciech Jaruzelski made at his Tokyo press conference and in his interview for KYODO. It is always necessary to wait for tangible results. Such visits pave the road to cooperation, and I am a determined optimist in this regard.

Michael Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: If I am right, the situation regarding Poland's foreign debts reminds me of a certain aspect of the book "Catch 22." If the IMF grants Poland credits of concessions in repaying its debts, the Paris Club will do the same. But the Parish Club asserts that it will be able to renegotiate Polish debts only if Poland obtains a positive opinion or positive assistance from the IMF. This is a vicious circle. The World Bank has committed itself to this issue for some time now, and I understand that certain bilateral negotiations are continuing. Is it possible to expect that this stalemate will be terminated in the near future, that is, that one of the institutions concerned will grant sufficient credits to Poland to prompt other institutions also to grant credits so that still other institutions grant still more credits?

Urban: It is seldom that I am able to agree with you, but today your views are identical with mine, but I would add that representatives of the same governments are members of the Paris Club and the IMF and that this is why our astonishment about that vicious circle is all the greater. Your question has not been addressed quite correctly. It should have been addressed to the governments that are responsible for decisions made by the IMF and the Paris Club. Let me also say in connection with your statement that it is not only or primarily credits that are at stake. The thing is that repayment of Polish debts should be treated in a realistic way and that economic and fiscal relations with Poland should be normalized so as to eliminate the existing discriminatory practice and to make possible various measures in the area of economic cooperation.

Urban: Any more questions? If not then let me say something facetious. After all, these are dog days. During my recent visit to Stockholm I attended a meeting with the Polish colony in Stockholm. The meeting was organized by our General Consul Dr Rybczynski. I am now in possession of some results of that interesting meeting lasting several hours. For example, the London emigre publication called TYDZIEN POLSKI writes: "Having studied at its 13 April Stockholm meeting the facts about the visit to Sweden by PPR Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban and the views expressed in this connection by the regime press, the Administration of the Polish Emigre Council in Sweden declares as follows: At least three activists and members of the Stockholm branch of the Polonia Congress in Sweden -- Jan Zuchowski, and Zbigniew Kozicki -- took an active part in the 8 April meeting with Urban in the General Consulate in Stockholm." [paragraph continues]

Having dwelt at length on reasons for those three persons' attendance at the meeting, the London publication states that the Polish Emigre Council in Stockholm adopted a resolution condemning the persons in question and took various measures against them. The Administration of the Polish Emigre Council decided to propose that the Stockholm branch of the Polonia Congress be suspended as long as those three persons are members of the congress and that Rzewuski should be relieved of his functions and powers as member of the Presidium of the Polonia Congress Administration in Sweden.

Now for the funniest part: "The Administration of the Polish Emigre Council in Sweden has also asked the Office of the Emigre President of the Polish Republic to deprive Zuchowski of the Order of Merit awarded to him at one time and to publish this decision in the official press." I am most pleased with the fact that political emigre organs think that even questionable contacts between emigre representatives and me -- questionable because they asked me aggressive questions -- are as dangerous as to deem it necessary to deprive an emigre of decoration and to expel from emigre organizations a person who attended a public meeting with Urban. That is all.

HUNGARIAN COMMUNIQUE ON CASH GUARANTEE QUESTIONED

LD232027 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] The MTI agency has published a communique about the lifting of the recently-introduced practice of asking our tourists to pay hard -- currency warranty deposits [kaucje gwarancyjne] for bringing through Hungary particularly valuable goods. However, there remain certain unclear points. First, no one has asked for how long these practices have been lifted. Second, no opinion has been expressed as to the heart of the matter [as heard]. The communique is so worded that, for example, even a Hungarian reader is not aware that it relates to warranties in dollars and that handling costs are being levied, and, further, that these warranties have been introduced right now -- in the middle of the season -- and without any warning.

To put it another way, the Hungarian authorities are backing out of this unfortunate move in a rather original way. The important thing remains that the decisive attitude of our Polish authorities has resulted in the fact that today we have not heard any laments from our citizens on the Hungarian borders.

INTERVIEW WITH PZPR'S WOZNIAK ON ECONOMIC REFORM

LD222248 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1605 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Interview with Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, by unidentified reporter; both speak in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation; date and place not given]

[Text] [Reporter] Comrade Secretary, in Poland, economic reform has been underway since 1982. This year sees the beginning of the second phase of the reform. Why is this needed?

[Wozniak] Well, the expression of the second phase of the reform can be misleading, particularly if we ask what this new phase means. I would rather say that we are emphasizing the necessity to accelerate development.

This acceleration demands either new methods or the more resolute application of those we already have. In other words, in my opinion, the first phase of the economic reform, which we started with political decisions and continued with the introduction of self-government in 1982, was a revolution. It represented a complete break with the system based on intstructions; it created enterprisal independence, self-accounting, and workers' self-government. This phase resulted in definite political and economic successes, and this must be applied to the whole of political and economic relations in the country.

Our party, at its ninth extraordinary congress, accepted the plan for the reform of the political and economic system of direction. This was necessitated by the social expectations, as well as the weakness of the government and political superstructure. The events of 1980 and 1981 also contributed to all this.

Of the recent years, that is, the 1982-1986 period, we could say that regarding the reform we satisfied certain expectations, but to a similar extent that was counted on by society.

This is how, at the party's 10th congress, the reform as a mature concept, the thought of the acceleration of the reform, the acceleration of economic reform, came into being. Together with this, we wished to perfect the political institutions of the state. From this point, we call this period the second phase, so that the new line, distinct from the first phase, should be obvious. Perhaps this way of expressing it is not the best, but this has become widespread among the general public.

[Reporter] But what does the second phase really mean? When I read the theses, I found various suggestions, for example, relating to the introduction of shares or bonds, about self-government, about greater self-government.

[Wozniak] Well, the second phase, first of all, means the purposeful application of the methods we have already worked out in the first phase of the economic reform. Besides this, we will further develop these methods, as we are enriched by 5 years of experience, and we have also been enriched by the fact that the the world has also advanced; I am thinking, for example, of the Soviet and the Hungarian reform.

I think I must say that the reform, as a certain political and economic process, is characteristic not just of Poland. This is needed in the whole of the socialist community in the interest of accelerating development. In the economy, intensification or development of quality has also become necessary because our material reserves are decreasing. Therefore, productivity must be increased. Our natural, material reserves are limited, too. For this reason, these must be exploited better. We cannot, for example, increase goal production ad infinitum. Instead of this, we must use less coal. For this reason, therefore, the intensification of our economy, the deepening of the reform is needed. The methods used so far have in many cases proved good. However, in many cases they were not satisfactory.

As to what we put the main emphasis on in the second phase: above all, making the economic pointers unequivocal. That is, cost and price must really be cost and price. If an enterprise wants to buy coal on the market, then the price of the coal must really be the expression of the real cost of mining it, which shows how much the expenditure and profit of mine production is. Where here [in Poland] we reduced the price of coal over many years, we were increasing the economic power of just that industry which uses coal -- and coal is used by all industry -- and it meant that the costs were not realistic. That is, without international cooperation, we could not estimate prices correctly. Without this, enterprises would decide on prices on incorrect bases. In other words, costs must be assessed correctly. This means that at the same time we examine the policy of subsidization -- as here we give support to foodstuffs, which happens often elsewhere in the world -- but we also subsidize, for example, coal. What is more, even subsidizing cars was mentioned. Economically, all this is a complete misunderstanding.

Subsidizing prices is of necessity the expression of the policy of the state; it should not further complicate the frequently random scale of values. Nor should it defend, as it did earlier, incorrect re-regulating. In other words, subsidization should reflect the picture of values, credits, hard currency exchange rates -- the real situation. We changed the hard currency rates because only these reflect the real conditions of the world economy. This makes it possible for the enterprises to make correct decisions. Apart from this, we would like to develop prices adjusting truly to the values, which is a very difficult task. Although this is easier in the production prices, in the case of consumer prices, all this affects the population directly, and the population does not like price rises, but then nobody does. You recently raised prices; we did the same somewhat earlier.

This is a complicated process, because not just the economy itself is the measure, but this economy must somehow be placed in a social medium which answers everything very actively. Prices, price increases in Poland, occasional great debates, debates that even hinder production. That is why change must be made slowly, in accordance with the possibilties.

The crux of the problem is, however, whether or not price increases are greater than wage increases. We are now in the phase in which the standard of living can be maintained at most at the level attained earlier. What does this mean? That prices and wages rise in an equal degree. Thus, for a part of the people, the situation worsens. It improves for some of them, but for many it worsens. This creates great social tensions. Apart from this, in the course of economic adjustments, the most difficult to accept is that certain enterprises must be discontinued. This is something new for the citizen, because if an enterprise has existed for 40 years, then, according to many people, it should exist forever. But if the enterprise cannot maintain itself, then it must be closed, because it does not exist for the reason of making foreign policy [as heard], but to produce.

In the wages system, we have broken with fixed earnings. Earlier, one welder earned the same as any other welder in another factory. Today, however, he will earn less if his enterprise performs poorly economically. To this he could say, but I work well. The reply is that workers' self-government exists so that the workers can become fellow owners of the enterprise and change the bad leadership corps. We have no money for helping those who are bad; this is a revolution, not just in everyday work, but also in people's consciousness, too. This is the essence.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY LCY'S KRUNIC

Talks With Ceausescu Continue

AU231945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1829 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/7/1987 -- Thursday, July 23, official talks continued in Neptun resort between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Bosko Krunic, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

A wide range of international political issues was approached during the talks. Nicolae Ceausescu and Bosko Krunic expressed the deep concern of the peoples in Romania and Yugoslavia over the current world political situation which continues to be particularly serious following the furtherance of the arms race, especially of the nuclear one, of the policy of force and dictate, the interference in the domestic affairs of other states, the armed conflicts in various parts of the world, the mounting world economic crisis and the existence of yet unsolved complex problems, which endangers the peoples' free and independent development, and the world peace alike.

Considering that the elimination of the danger posed by a new devastating war, and the building of a lasting peace on this planet are fundamental problems of our days, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY underscored the need for concerted action of all states, of all the democratic and progressive forces to halt the arms race and pass on the disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost.

Priority was given to the problems on the European continent where the largest amounts of conventional and nuclear weapons have been stockpiled. It was shown that everything possible should be done for an undelayed accord on the withdrawal of medium-range missiles from this continent for a passage to the eliminiation of all nuclear arms from the continent and the world, for the reduction of arsenals, troops and military spending, the building of a united Europe of peace, security and collaboration.

The two party leaders assessed the significance of stepped-up efforts for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and collaboration, of understanding and good-neighbourliness, without nuclear and chemical weapons, without foreign military bases.

During the talks questions were also discussed with regard to the conflicts in various parts of the world, with emphasis on the need to solve them by peaceful means exclusively, by way of negotiations held in the spirit of full equality and mutual respect.

A number of aspects were also approached relating to the world economic situation, the liquidation of underdevelopment and a global solution to underdevelopment problems, the developing countries' inordinately high foreign debt included, the building of a new international economic order.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Bosko Krunic considered that, under the circumstances, it is more important than ever that all the countries, no matter their size or social system, should participate on fully equal terms in solving the complex problems of the world economic and political life, and emphasized in the context the necessity that the small and medium-sized countries, the non-aligned ones should play a growing role in finding a constructive solution to all these problems, in democratizing international relations, and imparting a new course to the world political life towards detente, security, collaboration and peace.

During the talks, views were also exchanged on the situation and evolution of the communist and working-class movement, the strengthening of collaboration among all democratic and progressive forces in their fight for social progress and peace worldwide.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem, characteristic of the relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

Visit to Constanta

AU231941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1649 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/7/1987 -- On July 23 the president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, Bosko Krunic, and the visiting LCY delegation saw round the port area of Constanta, the shipyard, the Danube-Black Sea Canal and the "Murfatlar" farming enterprise. The guests were accompanied by Emil Bobu and Ion Stoian.

During the visit the guests had the opportunity to see aspects related to the development and modernization of the largest Romanian port, the capacity of the Romanian industry to manufacture various types of ships like 165,000-dwt ore carriers, 150,000-dwt oil tankers, and floating docks.

Aboard the "Steaua Polara", the Yugoslav guests sailed most of the Danube-Black Sea Canal which they considerd a grandiose work of the Romanian people, a telling proof of Socialist Romania's economic and technological potential.

After visiting the "Murfatlar" state farming enterprise, the Yugoslav guests returned to Neptun resort where there is the residence reserved to them during their Romanian sojourn.

NIGERIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

AU231950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1555 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/07/1987 -- At the invitation of the Romanian minister of national defence, Col.-Gen. Vasile Milea, a military Nigerian delgation headed by Maj.-Gen. Domkat Ya Bali, minister of defence of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, paid a visit to Romania over July 20-23.

During the visit emphasis was placed upon the good relations between the two countries and conviction was expressed that they would develop continuously in future, in the mutual interest of Romania and Nigeria.

SCINTEIA ON POLAND'S DAY OF REBIRTH

AU231203 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jul 87 p 5

[Unsigned editorial article: "The Great Holiday of Friendly Poland"]

[Text] The Polish people are today celebrating the 43d anniversary of the establishment of people's power -- an event that marked a turning point in their destiny and that was declared as Poland's Day of Rebirth. This act crowned the heroic struggle of the masses and of the progressive, democratic, and patriotic forces to liberate the country from fascist occupation, safeguard their national existence, and restore the country's independence and sovereignty.

The Day of Rebirth marks the move to the building of a new life on Poland's soil. Once the master of their own destiny, the Polish people became involed with all their energy under PZPR leadership in wide-ranging activity aimed at the country's reconstruction. With the programs drawn up by the PZPR during the years of people's power, important successes have been achieved in socialist construction. The achievements in socioeconomic development, the progress of science and culture, and the improvement of the material and cultural standard of living are a telling proof in this sense.

The Polish people are currently working to implement the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress, which put forward a comprehensive program aimed at enhancing the party's leading role, strengthening the process of renewal and of deepening socialist democracy, at modernizing the economy, and at speeding up the improvement of efficiency in all areas.

For the Romanian people, today's anniversary is an opportunity to reaffirm their feelings of friendship for and solidarity with the Polish people. The constantly upward trend of Romanian-Polish relations is a reason for common satisfaction. These relations are characterized by long-standing and rich traditions and are firmly based on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely assistance. As practice and life itself have proved, the decisive factor for strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples are the relations between the RCP and the PZPR. Within this framework, a particular role is played by the meetings and talks at the summit level.

An event of particular importance in the development of Romanian-Polish relations was the recent meeting in Warsaw between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and the understandings concluded on that occasion, thus opening up fresh prospects for developing friendly cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Proceeding from the constantly increasing potential of Romania and Poland, the sides stressed the need to develop economic cooperation to a greater extent, especially through intensified production sharing and through increasing and diversifying trade exchanges. Important conclusions were also arrived at regarding expanding scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and cooperation in other areas.

On the great holiday of the Polish people, the Romanian people extend warm congratulations to the friendly Polish people and express the conviction that relations of friendly cooperation between Romania and Poland will develop even more in the common interest of more rapid progress in socialist construction in our countries and to the benefit of the general cause of socialism, peace, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

PROTESTS CONVEYED TO IRAN OVER SHIP SEIZURES

LD231530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- On two occasions, today and yesterday, the charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran was called to the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs where great dissatisfaction was conveyed to him for detaining the "Sarajevoekspress" and the "Ledenica," two Yugoslav ships owned by Jugolinija of Rijeka, in the international waters of the Gulf.

The Iranian organs carried out a search of the cargo and led the "Lednica" to the Iranian port of Bandar-e 'Abbas, where it still remains, since it has not been allowed to sail out. The charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy was told that such a practice was untenable, as it violates international norms about free sailing. The demand was put forward that the "Ledenica" should be freed immediately and allowed to sail out, as well as that such procedures should stop as they could harm friendly relations between the SFRY and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

MIKULIC WELCOMES EEC COMMISSION PRESIDENT DELORS

LD231319 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- EEC Commission President Jacques Delors arrived today in Belgrade on an official visit to Yugoslavia, during which talks will be conducted on the prospects for improving various aspects of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC.

At Belgrade Airport Jacques Delors was was welcomed by his host FEC President Branko Mikulic. FEC member Oskar Kovac, Federal Deputy Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar, and other officials. [passage omitted]

Begin Talks

LD231909 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1716 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 23 (TANJUG) -- Talks between Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic and European Community (EC) Commission President Jacques Delors started here this afternoon.

Mikulic and Delors will discuss an increase in trade and expansion of industrial cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC, joint venture, joint projects in third markets, and other questions.

Yugoslavia's deficit in trade with the community countries last year was about one billion 260 million dollars. An agreement on terms to govern their trade over the five years was signed recently.

The European Community has granted Yugoslavia a 630-million-dollar loan under favourable terms for a number of development projects until 1991.

Discuss Improving Cooperation

LD232243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1946 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the EEC are interested in improving their mutual relations not only in terms of their economic aspects but also because these relations contribute to stability and peace in the continent of Europe and beyond, FEC President Branko Mikulic and Jacques Delors, president of the EEC Commission, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia, stressed this evening.

During a 2-hour exchange of views, stress was placed on the significance of Yugoslavia's specific position as a European, Mediterranean, nonaligned and developing country that is furthering cooperation with all groupings and countries in Europe, regardless of their ideological coloring.

This first "round" of talks between Mikulic and Delors was, in the main, devoted to bilateral relations but also to the development of internal relations in Yugoslavia and the EEC. It was emphasized that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC is developing on the principles laid down in two key documents: The 1976 Belgrade Declaration and the 1980 sui generis agreement on cooperation.

Speaking about plans to transform the (Western) European Common Market into a European United Market by 1992, Delors pointed out that these processes of integration will certainly take account of cooperation with countries outside the EEC, especially in the case of independent and nonaligned countries like Yugoslavia. The Community is interested in Yugoslavia solving its economic problems and being powerfully involved in its economic development, Delors added.

Branko Mikulic expressed Yugoslavia's interest in becoming an active factor within European integration processes, and not between them. The FEC president explained why Yugoslavia cannot and does not wish to be part of alliances in which political coordinations are carried out. Yugoslavia is not against blocs because they link a number of countries, but "because they divide all of us," Mikulic said.

The framework of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC can be expanded and developed on these grounds, especially in the sphere of scientific-technical integration, transport and transport infrastructure. Motorways and railways linking Yugoslavia's northern and southern parts are also European lines of communication, because they connect one part of Europe with another, on the one side, and Europe with the Middle East on the other, stressed Branko Mikulic. He drew attention to possibilities that exist for broader cooperation in the sphere of joint investments and industrial cooperation in connection with the position of Yugoslav workers in the EEC countries, stressing that more favorable conditions have been created than before for the investment of foreign capital in industrial, tourist, and infrastructure projects and duty-free zones in Yugoslavia.

Agreeing with his host, Jacques Delors pointed out that it would be worth exerting fresh efforts to attain the desired goals. He spoke with exceptional interest about Yugoslavia as life-blood in terms of transit traffic, as well as on the need for modernizing its transport infrastructure network. He also stressed that Yugoslavia should take a greater part in joint programs of the EEC with regard to cooperation among research centers, energy, protection of environment, etc.

The two sides also drew attention to a need for restructuring trade and monetary systems in the world, in order to make the international economic system less unjust and more efficient.

As far as the debts are concerned, they are a joint and general problem that must be resolved adequately and without delay, because this represents a serious threat to the entire world, concluded Branko Mikulic and Jacques Delors in their talks this evening.

STRIKE AT SANSKI MOST TIMBER YARD CONTINUES

LD231727 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Sanski Most, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- Although this morning most of those employed in Parketara and some workers at Energetika and Odrzavanje, turned up for work, there are still over 800 workers on a work stoppage at the Sipad-Sana timber yard in Sanski Most.

Since 14 July, when workers stressed their demand for a 100 percent increase in personal incomes, party, trade union, and other meetings have been held. Later they demanded the replacement of the management board and the apportionment of responsibility for all who brought the collective into the present difficult situation. Whether or not the material demands of the strikers are accepted will depend on the 6-month accounts, which are being urgently finalized.

FEC ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON INVESTMENTS, AIDS

LD232150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- At a session held today (presided over by Janez Zemljaric) the FEC established a program of measures and activities to stimulate joint investments with foreign partners. It was assessesd that a new law on joint investments with foreign partners should be adopted within the framework of the existing constitutional solutions, thereby eliminating everything that destimulates such investments. At the same time it is also necessary to eliminate the lack of coordination between the existing laws regulating this area, particularly those referring to the system of economic relations with foreign countries. In adopting this law special attention will be devoted to reducing normativeness and administration in this area, and to the utilization of joint investments, primarily for production intended for exports. [passage omittted]

The FEC also adopted a decision on measures for the protection of the population from AIDS. Health organizations that collect, process and sell blood and blood derivatives will now be duty bound to carry out laboratory tests for AIDS antibodies in the blood of blood donors. The official heading the administration organ responsible for health will establish which health organizations will carry out tests, and will prescribe the methods for registering AIDS sufferers as well for carrying out laboratory tests for the presence of antibodies of this disease in blood. [passage omitted]

JOURNALISTS INFORMED ABOUT ECONOMY'S PERFORMANCE

AU231931 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jul 87 p 12

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- The value of Yugoslav exports in the first half of this year was $5.09 billion, 5.8 percent greater than the value of exports in the same period last year. This is the latest information which the Federal Institute for Statistics presented today to journalists in the International Press center.

The increase of exports to hard currency markets was significant, 17 percent, whereas exports to the clearing market continued to fall and were 16.6 percent lower. These results were also affected by an increase in dollar prices of about 7 percent, which means, as the statisticians explained, that exports were really "somewhere around last years' level."

Imports amounting to $5.984 billion were lower by 1.9 percent, and the balance of trade deficit amounted to $894 million. With the fall in the total volume of trade with the world, the exports' cover of imports rose from 78.9 to 85 percent.

Industrial production in the first 6 months rose by 2.6 percent in relation to the same period last year, but the rate of increase was lower than in previous months. The increase was marked in all republics and provinces except Serbia proper and Montenegro where production fell by 0.9 and 0.8 percent respectively. In terms of the branches of the economy, the highest increase was noted in shipbuilding, 15.5 percent; production of animal food, 13 percent; and the production of oil products, 10.1 percent. A fall in production was noted in 10 branches which make up 15.7 percent of the total industrial production. The greatest fall, 11.8 percent, was registered in the coal processing industry, while the smallest, 0.9 percent, was registered in the production of finished wood products.

Today it was also officially confirmed that retail prices in June were 100.6 percent higher than for the same period last year, which means that for the first time inflation in Yugoslavia reached three figures. [passage omitted]

FEDERAL CHAMBER ADOPTS 1986 BUDGET STATEMENT

LD231332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber today adopted the final statement of account for the 1986 federal budget, which fell short by 4.4 billion dinars. Instead of the planned 1.379 trillion dinars, last year's budget amounted to 1.3745 trillion dinars. Due to the shortage of funds the Yugoslav People's Army received 69.3 billion dinars less than planned, while the republican and provincial pension funds are owed 65 billion dinars by the Federation. It was said during the discussions today that in its proposal for readjusting this year's budget, the FEC should take all these facts into consideration.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER SESSION REPORTED

LD232008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- At a session held today the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly endorsed a final statement of account for last year. Last year's budget of 1,379 billion fell short by 4.4 billion dinars, since there were not enough funds.

The Chamber endorsed changes to the law on customs service, according to which customs officers will at carry firearms at some border crossings as well as an amendment to the intervention law on non-economic investments which allows investments for non-production purposes if at least half of the funds come from voluntary contributions introduced by 31 March. [passage omitted]

Burhan Amedi, president of the Budget Committee, was the only one who asked to speak in connection with the final statement of the federal account for last year, stressing that due to lack of funds, last year the Yugoslav People's Army was deprived of 69 billion dinars, as it only received 4.86, rather than the 5.2 percent of the national income that it should have received. The federation also owes somewhat more than 64 billion dinars to pension funds of the republics and provinces, which should be taken into account when proposing rescheduling of this year's federal budget, Ademi said.

He established that last year the federal budget did not have an inflationary effect, since it participated in the social product with 6.37 percent, rather than with 7.5 percent, as envisaged.

Among the adopted changes to the law on customs service the most important is that in future, at some border crossings, customs officers will be armed when on duty. This, as it was pointed out, is an exception that should ensure the personal security of customs officers at those crossings not manned by the militia.

The FEC will establish at which border crossings customs officers will carry firearms. The use of these weapons will be allowed only in extreme cases: in self-defense from an attack; when a customs officer is preventing the escape of a person caught in crime; when there is well-founded suspicion that a person caught in crime will use firearms; and to repel an attack on customs service property. [passage omitted]

Referring to the press, Seckic stressed the need to monitor and clear up relations in the propaganda area. Using the example of Albania, which installed radio and television transmission centers along the border and placed them according to the map of the so-called greater Albania, and stressing in particular hostile speeches by Ramiz Alia, Scekic insisted on an organized response, supported by arguments, to a propaganda war, regardless of where it is coming from. [passage omitted]

Concluding its work today the Federal Chamber elected Krsto Calovski, Dimce Kozarov and Dr Ivan Kristan judges of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court.

Dr Kiril Cavdar was elected judge of the Federal Court.

The Chamber also endorsed the proposal that Risto Bajalski, Marko Belinic, Peko Dapcevic, Toma Granfil, Dr Josip Krncevic, Veselinka Malinska and Milorad Zoric, should be reelected members of the Council of the Federation.

The chamber appointed Vojislav Knezevic deputy director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning.

LCY CC MEMBERS PREDICT IDEOLOGICAL 'HOT FALL'

AU231730 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul 87 (TANJUG) -- Time for an ideological struggle is not running out but, judging the activities in party forums in charge of "ideological matters," it is yet to come. An ideological hot fall was predicted today in the LCY Central Committee where members and executive secretaries of the Central and Provincial Committee Presidiums held a meeting.

There was a working meeting about the implementation of the LCY Central Committee tenets on ideological struggle and about the work program of this sector in the next 12 months. Stupe Suvar, who presided over the meeting, criticized the interpretations of the well-known "ideological plenum" which described the plenum as a bad investment, a missed opportunity, and such things. Suvar did, however, stress that it was unfortunate that during the past year the Central Committee has not realized its wish of becoming a place where a single policy about the most sensitive areas of our life is built. Usually there are an average of nine LCY Central Committee sessions annually, and they cannot praise themselves for the most successful realization of decisions, conclusions, and resolutions.

This infamous fact was also confirmed by other participants of the meeting who expressed readiness to work on the realization of every point of the agreed conclusions at the beginning of fall. Discussions pointed out that this does not only refer to programming ideological work but also to programming life which does not wait for conclusions and resolutions, and to each one of 30 or so action oriented points of the LCY Central Commmittee tenets as long as there is enough strength and definitive unity.

KOSOVO INTERNAL AFFAIRS GROUP ASSESSES SITUATION

LD232129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Pristina, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- The security organs in Kosovo must act more rapidly and efficiently because there is a real danger of people losing confidence in them, if the same assessments are made in the same way for a longer period of time, creating an opinion in the country that the situation here is improving slowly. the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee session call for operation plans to be produced in every basic LC organization and department, from duty policemen to the leadership of the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs, as well as for their immediate realization. The Kosovo security organs are faced with great responsibility, because they are working in the most difficult conditions in the country.

This was pointed out by Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, at today's session of the LC action conference of the Kosovo Secretariat for Internal Affairs. [passage omitted]

The Communists of the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs were unanimous in their request for more resolute continuation of ideopolitical and work differentiation in the Kosovo security service, and for tightening of responsibility against those who fail to carry out their tasks. One hundred and thirty-five members of the security service have been expelled from the LC in the province since 1982, the majority of whom were dismissed from the service, while measures of disciplinary and criminal responsibility were pronounced on a number of them. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

MEDICINE PRICES INCREASE -- Medicine manufacturers will this and next week raise the prices of their products by an average of 40.3 percent. Pharmaceutical manufacturers are expected to release on the market reserves they are keeping in store immediately after the price rises, said Dr Janko Obocki, president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare. [Text] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 23 Jul 87 LD]